# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900. NO. 50


## LOCAL NOTES.

—J. C. Griffin is spending a few days with friends in Altoona.

—Mrs. Edward Wagner is visiting her parents at Tarentum.

—A. K. Skipper is visiting his sister, Mrs. William Stake, at Coles.

—Mrs. A. T. Coder visited among friends in Tyrone during the past week.

—J. E. Dysart yesterday moved to W. F. Gillam's tenant house on Railroad street.

—Clarence Coder and John Greenland visited friends in Clay township over Sunday.

—In this issue William Reed & Sons call attention to a big March linen sale. Read what they say.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—William McMullin has commenced housekeeping in J. G. Gillam's tenant house on Railroad street.

—R. C. Fields has been very much afflicted for the past two weeks with his old time enemy, rheumatism.

—Misses Grace and Minta Hooper, of Mount Union, were guests of P. M. Hooper and wife on Saturday.

—Henry Stever, guard at the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, spent a short time with us on Monday.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—According to the *Free Press* the trolley cars will not be run between Lewistown and Burnham for several weeks.

—Miss Lizzie Sloan was summoned to Granville this morning to attend the funeral of her cousin, Mrs. Maria Beaver.

—M. L. Rex, who has been in charge of a sand plant at West Winfield for the past six weeks, returned home this morning.

—Charles Chilcote last week moved from David Shore's tenant house to William Chilcote's property on Callowhill street.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—James H. Latherow, of Clay township, spent a few hours in town last Saturday, being the guest of his sister, Mrs. Calvin Stubbs.

—During the progress of the wind storm last Saturday about twenty six feet of the stack at the Jackstown water station was blown off.

—Isaac Horton, who is employed by the railroad company at Harrisburg, spent a few days last week with his mother, Mrs. John Crone.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—The board of pardons has acted favorably on the application commuting the sentence of Joseph Morrison from hanging to imprisonment for life.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Miss Alice Miller, whose home is in Reddington, Indiana, and Mrs. Lou Dell paid their respects to our sanctum last Thursday evening. We are always glad to see our friends.

—John McLaughlin and family, of Harrisburg, who were summoned to Mapleton on account of the death of John Kauffman, remained with friends here until this morning.

—A. B. Gillam is attending the funeral of G. Wilson Briggs at Orbisonia to-day. Mr. Gillam and Mr. Briggs have been close friends for more than a quarter of a century.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' drees goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Last Sunday Daniel Hertzler and wife and Stewart Hertzler, of Huntingdon, and the latter's daughter, now of Jersey, visited Grandmother Hertzler at the residence of S. P. Stubbs in this place.

—Reuben Chilcote's team indulged in a run off last Friday. One of the shade trees in front of the postoffice was broken and the wagon demolished as the result. We did not learn what frightened the horses.

—Out of 240 trains passing over the middle division between Sunday night at 12 o'clock and the same hour Monday night twenty-nine watered at Mapleton and forty at Jackstown. The number was below the average.

—A mail pouch thrown from the fast mail west in the morning was caught under the wheels of the ballast train one morning last week. The pouch contained second class matter and merchandise and the contents were badly damaged.

—The Mapleton band was out on the streets last Saturday evening and discoursed some excellent music. They tendered a serenade to the Misses Thayer who are guests at the home of Benjamin O'Connor, which was appreciated.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the U. B. church Sunday evening. Services will be continued this week and on Sunday morning sacramental services will be held. We hope these meetings may be attended with rich results.

—The families of G. A. Wise and W. G. McConahy departed last week for Grapeville where they will locate. The family of Matthias Winnick moved to Everett where Mr. Winnick is employed at the furnace. These people were all good neighbors and we regret their removal from the community but hope they may find their new homes very congenial.

—Harrington N. Roles, son of Thomas and Catharine Roles, died at the home of his parents near Saltillo, February 28, 1900, aged 25 years, 4 months and 19 days. He had been a sufferer of that dreaded disease dropsy for some time and gradually grew weaker until death came to his relief. Interment was made March 2nd at Saltillo cemetery. May he rest in peace.

—A. R. De Fluent, editor of the *Journal*, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The borough council Monday evening settled up the business of the past year. Collector John A. Toomey reported all the borough tax collected except $2.55, for which he asked exoneration, the parties against whom the amount was assessed having moved away. After the business was concluded the new council was organized for business. The retiring members were W. H. Mounts and John M. Miller. The new members are W. H. Mounts ane R. S. Henderson. George W. Wright was elected president for the ensuing year, I. N. Swope, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. J. C. Griffin was continued as chief illuminator of the borough, a position which he has very creditably filled. A tax of five mills was laid on the assessment of 1900 for borough purposes. The last Monday in the month was fixed as the time and the ITEM office as the place for holding regular monthly meetings.

—If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quinsey, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cents. J. G. Gillam.

—The home of the editor of the ITEM was invaded last Wednesday evening by B. F. Godard and daughter, of Huntingdon, and the families of T. M. Wood and A. T. Coder, with Rev. and Mrs. Treverton as guests of honor. The friends had undoubtedly heard that the wolves had descended from the wilds of Scrub Gap and were howling about our doors, for they brought with them such a supply of the necessaries and delicacies as provided a feast fit for royalty. All partook heartily of the bountiful repast and the evening was spent very enjoyably. Such occasions do not often come in the pathway of a poor country editor, hence our friends can appreciate how earnestly we invited these to call again. We are not destitute of gratitude and appreciation.

—It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

### U. B. Quarterly Conference.

The second quarterly conference of the Three Springs charge will be held at Hill Valley church on March 12 and 13, 1900. Business meeting will be at 2.30 P. M., March 12th; preaching in the evening at 7.30, and on the 13th at 10 30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M., followed by communion. Rev. G. W. Sherrick, presiding elder, will be present and officiate at all the services. All are cordially invited to attend. W. R. DILLEN, Pastor.

### Marriage Licenses.

Bernard McPhillips and Maay Sullivan, both of Carbon township.

Edgar T. Hare, Rainsburg, Bedford county, and Mary Della Lucas, Alexandria.

Charles H. Gray and Anna M. Robins, both of Warriorsmark township.

Philip Hetrick, Henderson township, and Arnie M. Tweed, Wayne township, Mifflin county, Pa.

T. A. Cullen, Spruce Creek, and Myrtle A. Sharrer, Huntingdon.

### David—Mierley.

A beautiful wedding was celebrated at the home of W. L. Swope, near Colfax, on Wednesday, February 28, at 2 P. M., the contracting parties being Miss Emma V. Mierley, of Cassville, and Mr. James G. David, of Calvin. The wedding, though not large, was very dainty in its appointments, about thirty persons witnessing the ceremony. The bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Ettie Pheasant. Miss Ettie Swope, cousin of the bride, and Mr. G. Wm. Pheasant were attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Glass, of Cassville, pastor of the bride, assisted by Rev. C. W. Bryner. The ceremony and congratulations were followed by an excellent wedding supper and the guests spent the evening in a delightful manner. The presents were numerous and beautiful. A reception was tendered them at the home of the groom on March 1st.

### Fatal Wreck on East Broad Top.

A fatal wreck occurred on the East Broad Top railroad at Martin's meadow, near Cook's station, Monday morning in which conductor George Wilson Briggs lost his life. Mr. Briggs was in charge of the miners' train which leaves Orbisonia at 5.30 o'clock in the morning. This train takes the men to the mines at Robertsdale and Woodvale and also carries such other passengers as desire to go up the road at that early hour. Among the passengers Monday morning was a woman and child from Three Springs. When the place of the accident was reached the train was running at a good rate of speed and a broken rail is assigned as the cause of the accident. Two of the cars were thrown from the track and Mr. Briggs was caught by one of them. His neck was broken and one leg fractured. Several others received slight scratches and bruises but were not seriously hurt.

Mr. Briggs was aged 55 years. He was a native of the county, a veteran of the civil war and prior to the building of the East Broad Top railroad was employed by the Keystone Bridge company. When this road was opened he procured employment with the East Broad Top company and has been identified with it ever since. He was a very genial companion, an excellent citizen and one of the most affable men in the county. He was a member of Cromwell Lodge, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife and five children. The children are Charles, of Pittsburg, Otis, of Altoona, Mrs. Charles Rowe, of Johnstown, Mrs. Frank Wilson, of Orbisonia, and Miss Lulu at home. The remains will be interred at Orbisonia this afternoon.

### John William Kauffman.

John W. Kauffman died at his home in Union township at 1.40 o'clock Thursday afternoon, March 1, 1900, of tuberculosis.

Mr. Kauffman was born in Mapleton January 27, 1873. When but twelve years of age his father died and with true heroism the lad assumed the task of looking after his mother and sisters. He was of very industrious habits. In September, 1895, he married Miss Nellie Spangler, of Trough Creek, and to them two daughters were born. He is also survived by his mother and six sisters.

The deceased was well liked by all who were associated with him and in his home life he was kind and affectionate. He united with the Presbyterian church about ten years ago. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery last Saturday morning, services conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, assisted by Rev. Treverton, being held in the Presbyterian church. The family very much appreciate the kindness extended them by friends and neighbors during his illness and in their bereavement.

### Fifty Golden Years.

A pleasant social event in our village was the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hyssong. Their children, relatives and friends were invited to enjoy it with them. They entered the parlor, which was decorated with yellow bunting and satin ribbon, to the strains of the wedding march performed by Mrs. S. V. Heaton. After receiving congratulations and good wishes, J. O. Heaton read a letter from Rev. R. H. Stine, a former loved pastor, also one of congratulation from James Hyssong, of Chambersburg. Mrs. Heaton then read an original poem. Miller Green and his sister, Miss Flora, sang "Just Fifty Years Ago, Dear Wife," a beautiful and appropriate song. Impromptu addresses were made by Rev. Glass, Dr. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Beaver and others, after which the guests repaired to the dining room. The table was decorated with carnations whose spicy odor mingled with that of the luscious tropical fruits. It is needless to describe the bill of fare, it was simply perfect. Many valuable presents were received by the happy couple. During the evening they were serenaded by the Cassville band.

### Father and Two Children Perish.

Between four and five o'clock last Saturday morning a house in Clay township owned by Henry Black and occupied by the family of Samuel Detwiler was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Detwiler discovered the fire and went to her husband to arouse him but he was suffocated by the smoke and her efforts were fruitless. She ran to the bedside of two of her boys, picked them up, raised a window and pitched them out. She then had barely time to make her escape through the window and her husband and two children—her second boy and the baby—perished in the flames. The eldest boy was at Three Springs, where he attended school, and escaped the conflagration. Mrs. Detwiler sustained injuries from jumping which with the resulting shock have made her condition critical and but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Detwiler was aged about 45 years and was known as the tallest man in the county, being seven feet in height. The boy who was burned was aged about 11 years. We are not informed as to the age of the baby. The charred remains of the father and husband were taken from the ruins on Saturday. About two feet of the trunk with a portion of one of the legs and some small bones were all that could be found of the unfortunate ones.

### Summer Schools for Sunday School Workers.

The Pennsylvania Sunday School Association has a scheme of summer schools for the entire State, which shows how rapidly the interest in better organization and broader instruction of the Sunday School has grown within a few years. Two summer schools were in operation last year, the one for general workers at Ringing Rocks, near Pottstown, and the other for primary workers at Eagle's Mere. These were made so helpful that a great demand came for six schools this year, five of which have been organized. One at Bedford Springs is for the southwestern part of the State, another at Eagle's Mere for northwest, Mt. Gretna and Williams Grove in the central counties, and Ringing Rocks for southeast. It is hoped that next year the sixth, in the Ponoco region at Naomi Pines and Lake, will be established for the northeast. Fine and rich programs on Sunday School organization, teacher training, Bible analysis, child study, graded lessons, Sabbath School music and superintendence will be arranged. No charge for tuition, and very cheap boarding and lodging for students. Dates for Bedford Springs, July 30th to August 3d; Eagle's Mere, July 18th to 24th; Mt. Gretna, July 2d to 9th; Williams Grove, August 6th to 13th; Ringing Rocks, August 20th to 24th. Central office of Association is 913 Crozer Building, Philadelphia.

### Deeds Entered for Record.

A. F. Grine, guardian, to Mahlon M. Garland, property in Alexandria. Consideration $68.75.

Mahlon M. Garland and wife to Samuel H. Garland, property in Alexandria. Consideration $250.

James Cullen to Penna. R. R. Company, property in Oneida twonship. Consideration $25.

Scott Lake and wife to A. Loreno Hudsou, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $700.

Charles E. Streightiff and wife to Harry W. Cree, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $600.

William J. O'Mara and wife to Charles E. Streightiff, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1100.

Andrew and Rebecca Shues's heirs to V. W. Broadbeck, property in Clay township. Consideration $1180.

Mahlon M. Garland and wife to Isaac J. Chilcoat, property in Alexandria. Consideration $275.

J. G. Beaver and wife to Susannah Boller, property in Penn township. Consideration $500.

Newton J. Nelson and wife to John A. Nelson, property in Tell township. Consideration $700.

The Penna. Sewer Pipe Co., Ltd., to American Clay Mfg. Co., property in Smithfield township. Consideration $10.

# NONE SUCH

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**Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough**
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### A Halting Explanation.

They were walking north when one of the lumbering Fifth avenue coaches passed them. The girl looked with interest at the stiff-jointed horses that were the motive power, and asked: "Why are the bodies of those horses clipped and not their legs?"

The man looked at the horses and pondered. He had not noticed the curious phenomenon before; but he was supposed to know about horses, and felt that an explanation was demanded of him.

"Er—haven't you noticed that a good many equipages have clipped horses?" he answered, vaguely.

"Yes, but they're clipped all over," she protested. "They don't leave the legs as shaggy as ever."

"That's so," he assented. "I don't suppose it's because if they can't be swagger, they want to be as swagger as they can," he ventured. "No, of course not; for in that case they'd begin at the bottom and work gradually up, wouldn't they—clip the legs first, and edge up toward the ears as they could afford to?" He looked hopefully at the girl.

"Ye-e-s," she assented doubtfully, "though it seems funny. But why do you suppose they do it?"

"H'm!" he reflected, tackling the question again. "It can't be eccentricity—they're eccentric enough already. I tell you what! It must be because they're trying to join the new 'less' movement—like wireless telegraphy, horseless carriages, tailless kites and so forth. They hope to produce the feedless horse—save on oats and hay, and clip his coat so that he will still have to move swiftly along in front of their coaches in order to keep warm."

"Oh!" she said, in a puzzled tone. "It seems cruel, though, doesn't it?"
—New York Commercial Advertiser

### Beat Frenchman at His Own Feat.

Basle, Switzerland, was visited last year by an adventurous Frenchman, whose ruling passion is the ascent of mountains shunned by most other tourists who value at least their soundness of limb. He tried strenuously to scale the Gopaltenborn, for the sake of carving his name upon the peak; but all his efforts were in vain. This year he returned to the attack, and eventually, by taking many precautions, arrived at the summit. On his next appearance at the table d'hote he recounted his exploit to the company, and informed them that he planted on the spot a blue silk flag containing his name embroidered in large characters.

An Englishman, who had listened silently, rose from the table and and marched out of the hotel. Two days afterwards a parcel was delivered to the adventurous Gaul. He opened it, and found inside his blue silk flag, which his English neighbor at the table d'hote had won from the peak by his own pluck and daring.—Weekly Telegraph.

### A Lost Tribe.

A correspondent who signs himself "Miles," writes the following letter to the New York Sun: During the Crimean War the British raised a German legion. They never got nearer the front than Malta, and when peace was declared all who wished—a large majority—were sent to the Cape of Good Hope as a sort of Cossack colony on the frontiers, getting instead of forty acres and a mute, all the land they wanted and some stock and agricultural implements to start with, on tne understanding that they were to stand off Zulus or other objectionable people when required.

What has become of the descendants of these men? Have they become Boers. or are they loyal Afrikanders? In all this South Atrican talk, I haven't seen a syllable about this tribe of the last of the Hessians. Is it a lost tribe?

## DR. TAL[illegible]ION.

### SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

**Subject: Evil Companions—Kindly Advice to Young Men—Avoid Bad Company, Especially Skeptics and Idlers—Shun Those Who Seek Only Pleasure.**

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage speaks on a theme which all men, young and old, will be glad to see discussed, and the kindly warning will no doubt in many cases be taken; text, Proverbs xiii., 20, "A companion of fools shall be destroyed."

"May it please the court," said a convicted criminal when asked by the judge what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, "may it please the court, bad company has been my destruction. I received the blessing of good parents and in return therefor promised to avoid all evil associates. Had I kept my promise I should have avoided this shame and the burden of guilt which, like a vulture, threatens to drag me to justice for my many crimes. Although I once moved in high circles and was entertained by distinguished men, I am lost. Bad company did the work for me." Only one out of a thousand illustrations was that of the fact that "a companion of fools shall be destroyed." It is an invariable rule.

Here is a hospital with a hundred men down with the ship fever. Here is a healthy man who goes into it. He does not so certainly catch the disease as a good man will catch moral distemper if he consents to be shut up with the vicious and the abandoned. In the prisons of the olden time it was the custom to put prisoners in a cell together, and I am sorry to say it is the custom still in some of our prisons; so that when the day of liberation comes the men, instead of being reformed, are turned out brutes, not men, each one having learned the vices of all the rest.

We may in our worldly occupation be obliged to talk to and commingle with bad people, but he who voluntarily chooses that kind of association is carrying on a courtship with a Delilah which will shear the locks of his strength, and he will be tripped into perdition. Look over all the millions of the race, and you cannot show me a single instance where a man voluntarily associated with the bad for one year and maintained his integrity. Sin is catching; it is infectious; it is epidemic.

A young man wakes up in one of our great cities knowing only the gentlemen of the firm into whose service he has entered. In the morning he enters the store, and all the clerks mark him, measure him, discuss him. The bad clerks of that establishment, the good clerks of that establishment stand in some relation to him. The good clerks will wish him well, but they will wait for a formal introduction, and even after they have had the introduction they are very cautious as to whether they shall call him into their association before they know him very well.

But the bad young men in that establishment all gather around him. They patronize him, they offer to show him everything that there is in the city on one condition—that he will pay the expenses, for it always happens so when a good young man and a bad young man go together to a place of evil entertainment—the good young man always has to pay the charges. Just at the time the ticket is to be paid for or the champagne bill is to be settled the bad young man will effect embarrassment and feel around in his pockets and say, "Well, well, really I have forgotten my pocketbook."

In forty-eight hours after this innocent young man has entered the store the bad young men will gather around him, slap him on the shoulder with familiarity, and, if he is stupid in not being able to take certain allusions, will say, "Ah, my young friend, you will have to be broken in." And forthwith they go to work to "break him in."

Oh, young man, let no fallen young man slap you on the shoulder familiarly! Turn around and give a withering glance that will make the wretch cower in your presence. There is no monstrosity of wickedness that can stand before the glance of purity and honor. God keeps the lightnings of heaven in His own scabbard, and no human may reach them, but God gives to every young man a lightning which he may use, and that is the lightning of an honest eye. Anybody that understands the temptations of our great cities knows the use of one sermon like this, in which I try to enforce the thought that a "companion of fools shall be destroyed."

And, first, I charge you, avoid the skeptic—that is, the young man who puts his thumb in his vest and swaggers about, scoffing at your old fashioned religion, then taking out the Bible and turning over to some mysterious passage and saying: "Explain that, my friend, explain that. I used to think just as you do. My father and mother used to think just as you do. But you can't scare me about the future. I used to believe in those things but I've got over it." Yes, he has got over it, and you will get over it if you stay in his companionship much longer. For awhile he may not bring one argument against our holy Christianity. He will by scoffs and jeers and caricatures destroy your faith in that religion which was the comfort of your father in his declining years and the pillow on which your old mother lay a-dying.

That brilliant young skeptic will after awhile have to die, and his diamond will flash no splendor into the eye of death. His hair will lie uncombed on the pillow. Death will come up, and this skeptic will say to him: "I cannot die. I cannot die." Death will say: "You must die. You have but ten seconds more to live. Your soul—give it to me right away. Your soul!" "Oh, no!" says the skeptic. "Do not breathe that cold air into my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room. Here—take my rings and take all the pictures in the room, but let me off." "No," says Death, Your soul! Your soul!" Then the dying skeptic begins to say, "O God!" Death says, "You declared there was no God." Then the dying skeptic says, "Pray for me," and Death says: "It is too late to pray; you have only three seconds more to live, and I will count them off—one, two, three. Gone!" Where? Where? Carry him out and lay him down beside his old father and mother, who died under the delusions of the Christian religion singing the songs of victory.

Again, avoid the idlers—that is, those people who gather around the store or the shop or the factory and try to seduce you away from your regular calling and in your business hours try to seduce you away. There is nothing that would please them so well as to have you give up your employment and consort with them.

These idlers you will find standing around the engine houses or standing at noonday or about noon on the steps of some hotel or fashionable restaurant. They have not dined there. They never dined there. They never will dine there. Before you invite a young man into your association ask him plainly, "What do you do for a living?" If he says, "Nothing; I am a gentleman," look out for him. I care not how soft his hand or how elegant his apparel or how high sounding his family name, his touch is death.

These people who have nothing to do will come around you in your busy hours, and they will ask you to ride with them to Chevy Chase or to Central Park, and they will tell you of some excursion that you must make, of some wine that you must drink, of some beautiful dancer that you must see. They will try to take you away from your regular work. Associate with these men, and, first of all, you will become ashamed of your apparel; then you will lose your place, then you will lose your respectability, then you will lose your soul.

Idleness is the next door to villainy. When the police go to find criminals, where do they go to find them? They find them among the idle—those who have nothing to do, or, having something to do, refuse to engage in their daily work. Some one came to good old Ashbel Green and asked him why he worked at eighty years of age when it was time for him to rest. "Oh," he replied, "I work to keep out of mischief!" And no man can afford to be idle. I care not how strong his moral character, he cannot afford to be idle.

But you say: "A great many people are suffering from enforced idleness. During the hard times there were a great many people out of employment." I know it, but the times of dullness in business are the times when men ought to be thoroughly engaged in improving their minds and enlarging their hearts. The fortunes to be made twenty years from now will be made by the young men who in the times when business was dull cultivated their minds and improved their hearts. They will get the fortunes after awhile, while those men who hang around their stores, never engaging in any useful occupation, will be as poor then as they are now. It is absurd for a Christian man to say he has nothing to do.

I went into a store in New York where there were five Christian men, and they said they had nothing to do. The whole world lying in sin. Poverty to be comforted, sickness to be alleviated, a Bible in the back office, every opportunity of mental culture, spiritual culture; every inducement to work, yet a Christian man, sworn before high heaven to consecrate his whole life to usefulness, has nothing to do! If you have not any business for this world, my Christian friend, then you ought to be doing business for eternity.

People go to Florence and to Venice and to Rome to see one of the works of the great masters. I think I can show you the picture of one of the great masters. "I went by the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down. Then I saw and considered it well. I looked upon it and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. So shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth and thy want as an armed man." There is no more explosive passage in all the Bible than that. It first begins to hiss like the fuse of a cannon and then bursts like a fifty-four pounder. The old proverb was true, "The devil tempts most men, but idlers tempt the devil!" Therefore seek something to do. If no worldly business offers, then, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, go out on Christian toil, and the Lord will bless you, and the Lord will help you.

Look out for the man who plays and never works. Look out for that man whose entire business is to play ball or sail a yacht or engage in any kind of merriment. These things are all beautiful and grand in their places, but when they become the chief work of life they become man's destruction. George Brummel was admired of all England. He danced with peeresess and went a round of mirth and folly until after a while, exhausted of purse, ruined of reputation, blasted of soul, he begged a crust from a grocer, declaring as his deliberate opinion that he though that a dog's life was better than a man's.

These mere pleasurists will come around you while you are engaged in your work, and they will try to take you away. They have lost their places. Why not you lose your place? Then you will be one of them. Oh, my friends, before you go with these pleasure seekers, these men whose entire life is fun and amusement and recreation, remember while after a man has lived a life of integrity and Christian consecration, kind to the poor and elevating to the world's condition, when he comes to die he has a glorious reminiscence lying on his death pillow, the mere pleasurist has nothing by way of review but a torn playbill, a ticket for the race, an empty tankard or the cast out rinds of a carousal. And as in delirium of his awful death he clutches the goblet and presses it to his lips, the dregs falling on his tongue will begin to uncoil and hiss with the adders of an eternal poison.

Again, beware of Sabbath breakers. Tell me how a young man spends his Sabbath, and I will tell you what are his prospects in business, and I will tell you what are his prospects for the eternal world. God has thrust into our busy life a sacred day when we are to look after our souls. Is it exorbitant after giving six days to the feeding and the clothing of these perishable bodies that God should demand one day for the feeding and the clothing of the immortal soul? Our bodies are seven day clocks, and they need to be wound up, and if they are not wound up they run down into the grave. No man can continuously break the Sabbath and keep his physical and mental health. Ask those aged men, and they will tell you they never knew men who continuously broke the Sabbath who did not fail either in mind, body or moral principle. A manufacturer gave this as his experience. He said: "I owned a factory on the Lehigh. Everything prospered. I kept the Sabbath, and everything went on well. But one Sabbath morning I bethought myself of a new shuttle, and I thought I would invent that shuttle before sunset, and I refused all food and drink until I had completed that shuttle. By sundown I had completed it. The next day, Monday, I showed to my workmen and friends this new shuttle. They all congratulated me on my great success. I put that shuttle into play. I enlarged my business; but, sir, that Sunday's work cost me $30,000. From that day everything went wrong. I failed in business, and I lost my mill. Oh, my friends, keep the Lord's day. You may think it old fogy advice, but I give it to you now: "Remember the Sabbath day, keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." A man said that he would prove that all this was a fallacy, and so he said, "I shall raise a Sunday crop." And he plowed the field on the Sabbath, and then he put in the seed on the Sabbath and cultivated the ground on the Sabbath. When the harvest was ripe, he reaped it on the Sabbath, and he carried it into the mow on the Sabbath, and then he stood out defiant to his Christian neighbors and said, "There, that is my Sunday crop, and it is all garnered." After awhile a storm came up and a great darkness, and the lightnings of heaven struck the barn, and away went his Sunday crop. Beware, young man, of all Sabbath breakers.

## THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 11.

**Subject: The Paralytic Healed, Mark ii., 1-12—Golden Text: Mark ii., 10—Memory Verses, 9-12—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.**

1. "And again." At the close of the missionary tour in Galilee. "Capernaum." Which was His home, or headquarters. "It was noised." The news spread very rapidly. "In the house." Probably Peter's house. When Christ is in the house, 1, Good men will be attracted to it. 2. Bad men will be benefited in it. 3. Divine benediction will rest upon it. 4. Beneficent ministries will flow from it. Those who have Christ in their home do not act like other people; their motives are purer, their charities more disinterested, and they have with them the source of joy and blessedness.

2. "Many were gathered together." The audience included Pharisees and doctors of the law who had come from the towns of Galilee, and Judea, and Jerusalem. They had come to inspect and criticise this new Teacher. It was like the gathering of Israel on Carmel to witness the issue between Elijah and the priests of Baal. "About the door." There was a great concourse of people so that the house and court were both filled. "Preached the word". The doctrine of the Son of God. They had come partly to criticise and partly out of curiosity, and now Jesus seizes the opportunity to preach the Gospel.

3. "They come unto Him." Access to Jesus seemed impossible. There were many obstacles in the way. Should they have waited for a convenient season? No. They must force their way to Christ. "Bringing one." There are many so weak and discouraged that they cannot go to Jesus without assistance; we should always be ready to hold such. "Sick of the palsy.' "Palsy—a contraction of the word paralysis—is a disease that deprives the part affected of sensation, or the power of motion, or both." This patient was utterly helpless. The disease is considered incurable. "Palsy is a type of sin. Sin in the soul takes all the forms which paralysis does in the body. 1. It takes away the sense of feeling. 2. It weakens the will so that when men would do good evil is present with them. They put off duty; they know but will not come to a decision. 3. It produces a fixed condition of evil with intense suffering." "Borne of four." Each one holding a corner of the "pallet," or bed. There was co-operation is this work. One could not have done it; it needed four. In the union of hearts and hands there is strength. United they had no difficulty.

4. "The press." It seemed quite impossible for the crowd to make an opening sufficiently large for them to pass through. "Uncovered the roof." Luke says "through the tiling." In the eastern countries the houses were flat-roofed and joined together so one could walk upon them from one end of the city to the other. These house-tops were places of prayer and meditation, and from the house-tops criers proclaimed the times of public worship. Outside stairs always led to the roof. "Broken it up.' They took up the tiling. They determined that nothing should stand in their way. "Let down the bed." Imagine the arresting of the discourse of Jesus, and the breathless surprise of the crowd as this opening through the tiles appeared, and slowly a pallet was let down before them. Willing hands would help to steady it and bring it safe to the ground. On that bed lay one paralyzed—his fevered face and glistening eyes upturned to Jesus.

5. "Saw their faith." Many of the gifts of healing and restoration were obtained through the faith and prayers of the friends of the sufferers. See Matt. 8:13; Mark 5:36; John 4:50. Jesus saw their faith. Real faith acts. Their holy boldness pleased Him. "Faith is the channel through which the grace of God flows into the soul in converting, healing power." Christ always notices and commends faith. To the poor Gentile woman who came to Him for the healing of her daughter He said, "O woman, great is thy faith." "Son." He spoke with tenderness. Matthew adds, "Be of good cheer." Evidently the young man was despondent because of his sins, for it seems probable that this disease had been brought on as a result of dissipation. "Thy sins are forgiven" (R. V.). Our first great need is the forgiveness of sin. Jesus rightly puts this ahead of the healing of the body. We cannot doubt that this paralytic was a conscience-stricken young man. The conditions necessary to forgiveness are repentance, confession, forsaking sin, and faith. Although this man did not speak Jesus must have seen these marks in him.

6. "Certain of the scribes." "The scribes were the leaders of the nation, the theologians, legislators, politicians." They had come up from Jerusalem and other places for the purpose of opposing Him. Luke 5:17. "Reasoning in their hearts." They had not yet spoken openly.

7. "Blasphemies." Taking to Himself what belongs to God only. He is intruding on the Divine rights. The blasphemer was to be put to death by stoning. "But God only." They rightly understood that all sins are sins against God, and therefore only God could forgive them. See Psa. 51:4.

8. "When Jesus perceived." In telling them the thoughts of their hearts Jesus gave them the fullest proof of His divinity. He "searcheth all hearts and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts." No sin escapes His notice. "Why reason ye." Matthew says, "Wherefore think ye evil?" Why are you putting a misconstruction on my words?

9. "Whether is it easier." Both are equally easy and equally difficult. Everything is equally easily to that power which is unlimited. A universe can be as easily produced by a single act of the Divine will, as the smallest part of matter.

10. "That ye may know." "Eternal miracles are the proof of internal ones." Christ was conscious of Divine power. "If failure had been the result His humiliation would have been overwhelming and final." He proposes now to prove His divinity beyond question. "Power on earth." They were thinking of God as being in heaven, and Jesus calls attention to the fact that there is power on earth now to forgive sins, The Son of Man has come to earth and has brought this power with Him.

11. "Arise." Here is the test. Christ shows His ability to forgive sins by His ability to heal.

12. "He arose." The man had a part to perform. Had he not acted at the word of command he could not have been healed. He exercised the power of his will and put forth the necessary effort to arise, believing that strength and healing would be given him. "Before them all." This thing was "not done in a corner." Christ's miracles were performed in the most public manner and were never questioned by those who witnessed them. "Amazed." Luke adds, "They were filled with fear." "Glorified God." They had a high degree of reverence for God and were filled with admiration for His power and goodness. "On this fashion." Christ's works are without precedent. He acts independently and advises with no one. They had seen three marks of His divinity. 1. Forgiving sins. 2. Perceiving thoughts. 3. Healing diseases.

### Cotton Picking Bees.

Farmers in the vicinity of Cortland, Ala., have been enjoying entertainments somewhat similar to the old husking bees. Neighborhood friends spend the evening indoors picking cotton, and afterwards enjoy a substantial supper. In this way hundreds of pounds of cotton are picked that otherwise would have been wasted.

### Something For Nothing.

What will the inventive brain of man do next? J. C. Hubinger, "The Starch King," is now introducing by his new and original method, the Endless Chain Starch book, which enables you to get from your grocer one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, embossed in gold, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

### When a Man is a Success.

If a man has brought up five daughters and paid their dentists' bills promptly, he has made a success in life, and is entitled to be known as a leading citizen.—Atchison Globe.


There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.


Peru produces practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.


**Jell-O, the New Dessert,**
Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.


In the twelfth century gloves with separate fingers were first seen.

### A Boston Institution.

Among the unique institutions of this city is the Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Bulfinch street, established nine years before the death of the great philanthropist, the late Mr. George Peabody, from whom it takes its name. During the past thirty years it has achieved a wide and lasting distinction, and today it is the best of its kind in this country. The medical publications of this institute have millions of readers, and are as standard as gold. Their last pamphlet, ninety-four pages, entitled "Know Thyself," free by mail on receipt of six cents for postage. Send for it to-day.—Boston Journal.

London has over 70,000 professional beggars.


**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.


More than 12,000 persons are regularly employed in London theatres.


I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.


Germany has twenty-three boats of over 17,000 tons capacity.


*I Look 25 Years Younger*

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor." — Mrs. Anna Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

*Is Yours Snow-white?*

There is no getting around such a testimonial as this. You can't read it over without being convinced. These persons do not misrepresent, for their testimonials are all unsolicited.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

*Write the Doctor*

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

St. Petersburg and Moscow, Russia, are now directly connected by telephone.

**What Shall We Have For Dessert!**

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

Berlin, Germany, is to construct an underground railway costing $25,000,000.

**The Best Prescription for Chills** and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Mexico is one of the best customers of the United States in the sewing machine line.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $3 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

London enjoys a greater area of open spaces than any other capital in the world.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The great Chicago fire occurred on October 8, 1871.

**Blood Humors**

Are Cured by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

It Purifies the Blood.

"I was troubled with blotches on my face, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was entirely cured." MISS ETHEL MIXER, Clarksburg, Mass.

Cures All Eruptions.

"My brother had a humor in his blood which broke out in frightful sores. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it permanently cured him." H. L. ELLIS, Mount Laurel, N. J.

Eradicates Scrofula.

"My little boy had a large scrofula sore on his neck. I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured. I take Hood's as my spring tonic." MRS. MINNIE SPEAR, Parishville, N. Y.

**The Vicissitudes of Senator Gear's Hat.**

Senator Gear wears a soft felt hat. He does not leave it in the cloakroom, but, carrying it in the Senate, throws it down upon the floor. As Mr. Gear's desk is on the centre aisle, his black felt hat is the most conspicuous object in the Senate chamber.

The experiences of Gear's hat during the Senate sessions would make a book, if they could be related at length. Stewart, who sits behind Gear, comes along, and, unknowingly, kicks the hat a dozen feet. It emerges from the collision in a sadly demoralized shape, but Gear reaches out, gathers in his head-covering and resumes his reading. Presently the hat is encountered by the toe of another statesman and goes sailing away over the floor. Then Gear reaches out for it again.

Some of these days Gear will put a brick in his hat and then when a Senator comes along and kicks it there will be trouble.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

**Working Women**

*are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health.*

*Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.*

*If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.*

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.*

*Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.*

*Remember this when something else is suggested.*

*Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.*

*Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.*

# NO FOREIGN ALLIANCE

## President McKinley's Speech at Annual Dinner of the Ohio Society.

## HIS REMARKS ON IMPERIALISM.

**President McKinley the Honored Guest of the Ohio Society—He Declares That We Are Neither in Alliance Nor Antagonism With Any Foreign Power—The Other Speakers.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley, arrived in this city Saturday to attend the annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria. The distinguished guest, in a carefully prepared speech, said that there would be no imperialism, because the people were opposed to it; reaffirmed his adherence to the gold standard, announced that there would be no entangling alliance, and pronounced in favor of following out the consequences of the war with Spain.

Mr. M. J. Southard, president of the society, introduced President McKinley with an appropriate speech. It was several minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow the President to begin his speech. When finally quiet was resumed President McKinley spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—I appreciate your welcome and thank you for this renewed expression of your good will. There is a bond of close fellowship which unites Ohio people. Whithersoever they journey or wherever they dwell, they cherish the tenderest sentiment for their mother State, and she in turn never fails of affectionate interest in her widely scattered children.

"We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard with which we measure our exchanges, and we have the open door in the far East through which to market our products.

"We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign Power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all.

"We buy from them all and sell to them all; and our sales exceeded our purchases in the last two years by over one billion dollars. Markets have been increased and mortgages have been reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well to do. Its people for the most part are happy and contented. They have good times, and are on good terms with the nations of the world.

"After thirty-three years of unbroken peace came an unavoidable war. Happily, the conclusion was quickly reached, without a suspicion of unworthy motive or practice or purpose on our part and with fadeless honor to our arms. I cannot forget the quick response of the people to the country's need and the quarter of a million men who freely offered their lives to their country's service. It was an impressive spectacle of national strength. It demonstrated our mighty reserve power and taught us that large standing armies are unnecessary when every citizen is a 'minute man' ready to join the ranks for national defence.

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the nation's war, so are its results the nation's problems. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catchword can conceal the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motive by those who differ will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions.

"No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements. It is the people's question and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict.

"We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience, and it will be. Righteousness which exalteth a nation must control in its solution.

"There can be no imperialism. Those who fear it are against it. Those who have faith in the Republic are against it. So that there is universal abhorrence for it and unanimous opposition to it. Our only difference is that those who do not agree with us have no confidence in the virtue or capacity or high purpose or good faith of this free people as a civilizing agency, while we believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them irresolute and faithless, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better condition and larger liberty those distant people who have through the issue of battle become our wards.

"The liberators will never become the oppressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism in any government which they foster and defend.

"Gentlemen, we have the new care and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done.

"'It is not possible that seventy-five millions of American freemen are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden. May God give us strength to bear the one and wisdom so to embrace the other as to carry to our distant acquisitions the guarantees of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

Governor Nash, of Ohio, followed the President, and spoke on "The Governors of Ohio." Speeches were also made by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, former Governor Campbell of Ohio, and Governor Roosevelt.

President McKinley and his party returned to Washington after a pleasant Sunday in the metropolis.

## RUBBER PROSPECTORS KILLED.

**Party of Kansans Massacred by Indians in South America.**

FORT SCOTT, Kan. (Special). — Frank Greenfield, of Mapleton, Kan., who last fall came home from South America and obtained the co-operation of the Government in a relief expedition to search for a party of rubber prospectors that was sent from Kansas City to the interior of Brazil in February, 1898, has notified his parents, from Cuguba, Brazil, in a letter just received, that the entire party was massacred by Silais Indians far up the Xinga River.

There were five or six men in the party. It was in charge of M. E. Kirk, a civil engineer, of Kansas City, and consisted of Alfred Greenfield, of Mapleton, Kan.; two men named Williamson and Brownly, of Ohio, and one or two unknown men. The Brazilian Government assisted in the search.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

**Washington Items.**

The bodies of ninety-six soldiers who died in Cuba were buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

General Otis, Military General of the Philippine Islands, is expected to return to the United States on leave of absence soon after the arrival of the Philippine Commission. General McArthur will assume temporary command of the military forces on the islands when General Otis leaves.

The total receipts of the United States for the month of February were $45,631,265, and the expenditures $37,738,472, leaving a surplus for the month of $7,892,793.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations, by a vote of 7 to 3, agreed to favorably report a bill for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services. The bill provides for the classification and examination of United States Consuls and their retention in office during good behavior.

Congress has been appealed to by the Navy and Treasury Departments to act as umpire in a radical difference of opinion regarding the surveys of the new island possessions.

Secretary of War Root made an argument in favor of the Army Reorganization bill before the House Military Committee.

A report on Pacific cable surveys by Commander Hodges, of the Nero, shows that a thoroughly practicable route was discovered.

The Hon. Lilian Pauncefote, third daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, was married to Mr. Robert Bromley, Honorary Attache of the British Embassy, in the presence of a distinguished company.

General Otis has asked the War Department for 1000 pairs of handcuffs and 200 pairs of shackles. They are to be used principally to restrain insane American soldiers.

**Our Adopted Islands.**

Ten men of the Third Cavalry were ambushed by Filipinos near San Fernando de la Union, and one American was killed.

Four troops of the Fifth United States Cavalry in Porto Rico are under orders to return to the United States. Native troops are being recruited to fill their places.

It is estimated that there are 288,000 beggars out of a population of 1,000,000 in Porto Rico.

A determined effort is being made by the Spanish and American residents at San Juan, Porto Rico, to obtain the permanent establishment of a United States or American court, which shall be open to them if any party desires to invoke its jurisdiction.

A regular carrier pigeon service has been established between the different islands of the Hawaiian group.

During the Hawaiian debate in the United States Senate Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment to declare null and void all contracts for labor made since August 12, 1898. It was adopted.

Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, the leader of the Yorktown's little band who were held captive by the Filipinos for so many months, has started on his way home from Manila on the Solace.

The strike at Cienfuegos, Cuba, was declared off on the order of Mayor Frias, who had all along encouraged the strikers. His action was due to pressure brought to bear by General Wood.

The first important strike among Porto Rican laborers began when 500 men who had been constructing the military road from Ponce to Adjuntas demanded five cents an hour. The present rate of pay is three cents an hour.

There are about 62,500 soldiers in the Philippines, of which about 31,000 are regular troops and about 31,500 are volunteers.

**Domestic.**

Charles L. Davis, proprietor of the Alvin Theatre at Pittsburg, Penn., died of paralysis, aged fifty-two. He leaves, so far as is known, no relatives. Davis made a fortune with the play of "Alvin Joslyn," in which he played the chief part.

Lemuel S. Cook, President of the Cook Nail Company, was arrested in Boston on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $5000, upon complaint of Eben Perkins, of St. John, N. B. Mr. Cook says the charges against him are entirely false.

Three prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade were arrested charged with complicity in the alleged McLain Brothers' "bucket shopping" frauds.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, in delivering his annual lecture to the class of 1900 of the New York Homœopathic College, denied that agnosticism has been fostered by the microscope.

Passenger agents of the railroads entering the Northwest from Chicago estimate that during the next three months 3000 persons will be taken from Chicago to Cape Nome, in the Alaska gold fields.

W. J. Flynn, of the United States Secret Service at Pittsburg, arrested George Austin on Tamarack Mountain, Clinton County, Penn., for the manufacture and passage of counterfeit money.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wessels died in Greenwich, Conn., just a week after her husband's funeral. She survived him only eleven days. She was eighty-one years old.

James Mansen, of Putnam, Conn., is suffering from poisoning with mercury, which it is believed was administered in coffee served in his own house.

The Rising Sun (Md.) Postoffice was broken into and robbed of $800 in money and stamps. The thieves escaped. The safe was forced with dynamite.

The Democratic State Committee of Indiana fixed June 6 as the date of the State Convention. The convention will be held at Indianapolis.

The Virginia Legislature has made June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday, a legal holiday in Virginia.

Tom Hammond and C. C. Geary were arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., charged with murdering the three members of the Roberts family ten days ago, and with robbing them of $10,000.

**Foreign.**

Six firemen were scalded to death by an explosion on a British mail packet at Dieppe, France.

Dispatches received in Berlin from Kiel say that the German battleship Sachsen, which stranded off Buelk, near the Kiel lighthouse during a fog, has been refloated.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced that General Cronje and his family would be taken aboard the flagship of the British fleet at Cape Town.

Two more white persons and eight Kanakas have died from the bubonic plague in New Caledonia.

A simple and safe way to clean costly and easily-injured articles is to make a suds of hot water and Ivory Soap, and allow it to cool until lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

Ivory Soap contains no alkali. It will not destroy the surface or texture of any material, however delicate.

Ivory Soap differs from other soaps. It is more carefully made, and the materials used in its manufacture are the purest and best.

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**Prince Rupert in Disgrace.**

A disaster second only to Naseby, and still more unforeseen, soon followed. Fairfax and Cromwell laid siege to Bristol, and after a fierce and daring storm (September 14) Rupert, who had promised the King that he could hold out for four good months, suddenly capitulated, and rode away to Oxford under the humiliating protection of a Parliamentary convoy. The fall of this famous stronghold of the west was the severest of all the King's mortifications, as the failure of Rupert's wonted courage was the strangest of military surprises. That Rupert was too clear-sighted not to be thoroughly discouraged by the desperate aspect of the King's affairs is certain, and the military difficulties of sustaining a long siege were thought, even by those who had no reasons to be tender of his fame, to justify the surrender. The King would listen to no excuses, but wrote Rupert an angry letter, declaring so mean an action to be the greatest trial of his constancy that had yet happened, depriving him of his commissions, and bidding him begone beyond the seas. Rupert nevertheless insisted on following the King to Newark, and after some debate was declared to be free of all disloyalty or treason, but not of indiscretion.—John Morley, in Century.

**Soldiers' Fare in South Africa.**

Color-Sergeant Thompson, now with the Second Batallion, Royal Canadian Regiment, in South Africa, writes home:

"We killed an ostrich the other day and had him for dinner. He went down fine; also a swarm of locusts, of which we eat some. They are all right, too. You see, we don't live badly. There is not a tree to be seen—all sand and rocks—any amount of snakes, centipedes, scorpions, lizards and big black ants. These ants get inside the boys' clothes and make them dance and swear. To-morrow will be Christmas, and we are to have a big ostrich roated for dinner, with lots of goats' milk to drink."—Toronto Globe.

Michigan will endeavor to have a law passed that will allow the use of convicts in the building and repairing of the State highways. Kentucky will have a similar law before her Legislature.

**POTATOES** $1.20 a Bbl.

Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for Catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. **CLOVER**

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. A. C.

**$1000** CLEARED YEARLY. LADY OR GENTLEMAN

Wanted to sell Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea. One agent cleared a thousand dollars last year. We will send, prepaid, two 25c packages and an elegant silver pickle fork and free samples and special agents' terms on receipt of twenty-five cents. Any lady can clear twelve dollars a week and not interfere with her household duties. Write us for particulars.
THE BROWN MEDICINE CO., Erie, Pa.

THEY ALMOST THINK

Prentiss Clocks run 60 days on one winding and keep splendid time. The Calendar almost thinks and always shows the correct date.

Send for catalogue No. 130.
THE PRENTISS CLOCK IMPROVEMENT CO.,
De pt. No. 13, 49 Dey St., N Y. City.

A valuable book for practical flower and vegetable growers. Free for the asking.
Address J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

**LIVER ILLS.**

DR. RADWAY & Co., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

**RADWAY'S PILLS**

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 720 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; *Salzer says so.* Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's **Great Million Dollar Potato,** all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start.
Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up.
35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. A. C.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES** UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
*The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!
The grandest and *fastest selling* book ever published is
**DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT**
or LIGHTS and SHADOWS of NEW YORK LIFE
—WITH INTRODUCTION—
*BY REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.*
Splendidly illustrated with 250 superb engravings from *flash-light photographs of real life.* Ministers say: "*God speed it.*" Everyone laughs and cries over it, and Agents are selling it *by thousands.* 1000 more Agents wanted all through the South—men and women. $100 to $200 a month made. Send for Terms to Agents. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

**DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER**
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

**MINIATURES!** Send Cabinet Photo and 27 cents in Cash or Postal Note and receive 12 miniature Photos. Cabinet returned. A. H. COLE, Franklinville, N. Y.

**DROPSY** NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. —NYNU 10

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.... ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,.... ..... .25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


# Turning On The Light.

It was certainly due the voters of this county that the facts of the Chisolm-Schum case should be made known before the primaries. The following correspondence explains why it will not be made known. The attorneys for Dr. Schum have done their utmost to hasten the matter but Dr. Chisolm's attorneys object.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 6th, 1900.

MR. EDITOR:—A communication over the signature of W. H. Woods, Attorney for Dr. H. C. Chisolm, appeared in last week's Journal which leaves the impression that we or our client are trying to avoid a trial on the action brought by Dr. H. C. Chisolm against Dr. F. L. Schum. Such is not the case. Dr. Schum was told what he told others by a senator of this state, a man of character and honor. The same thing was told others at the time of the contest for United States senator. The writer had heard it from reliable sources several times.

We believe that the evidence in this case should be brought to the notice of the public before the primaries, in order that they could vote intelligently, and hence have made every effort to bring the case to trial. We desire to add that Mr. Woods is mistaken when he says in his letter that a statement has been filed. No statement has been filed. There is an affidavit filed that was filed in order to get a capias issued.

Waiving all technicalities as to plaintiff's affidavit and treating it as a statement we as attorneys for Dr. Schum have entered a PLEA of "NOT GUILTY" and on Saturday morning, March 3d, the attention of James S. Woods, Esq., was called to the entry of the PLEA of "NOT GUILTY" on the docket in the Prothonotary's office.

We beg to add that we are very anxious to have a public record made of the testimony in the case before the primaries on Saturday, March 17, and further that we do not doubt the result.

We herewith enclose a copy of all the letters that have passed between the parties, which speak for themselves.

Very Respectfully Yours,
W. McK. WILLIAMSON.

* * *

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

LAW OFFICES OF
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
327 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa., February 9, 1900.

F. L. Schum, M. D.

DEAR SIR:—Dr. Chisolm has placed in our hands a claim against you for libel. Before proceeding in the matter we would ask you to call and see us.

Yours Truly,
[Signed] W. H. & J. S. WOODS.

* * *

OFFICE OF
F. L. SCHUM, M. D.,
425 PENN STREET,

Huntingdon, Pa., February 10, 1900.

W. H. & J. S. Woods,
Attys. for Dr. H. C. Chisolm,

DEAR SIRS:—Late last evening I received your letter dated Feby. 9th, 1900, charging me with libeling Dr. Chisolm and requesting me to call at your office. I have not libeled Dr. Chisolm nor have I said anything about him except what I have been credibly informed was the truth.

If you desire to arrest me, and will kindly inform me when and before what Justice you will file your information, I will promptly appear without the issue or service of a warrant. W. McK. & R. W. Williamson are my attorneys and if you wish to bring a civil suit they are authorized to appear for me.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] F. L. SCHUM.

* * *

W. McK. Williamson. R. W. Williamson.
W. McK. & R. W. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Huntingdon, Pa., Mar. 1st, 1900.

Messrs. W. H. & J. S. Woods,
Attys. for Dr. H. C. Chisolm,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—By direction of our client, Dr. F. L. Schum, we have investigated thoroughly the charge that he has slandered your client, Dr. H. C. Chisolm, and we believe he did not slander Dr. Chisolm.

But this matter for the benefit of the people ought to be legally investigated before the primaries of the 17th of March next. Therefore if you will immediately file your statement and rule the case out to arbitrate, we will meet to-morrow or the next day, at the Prothonotary's office, and choose arbitrators. We need but three or four days to subpoena our witnesses so that the arbitration can be held not later than next Thursday.

Trusting that you will co-operate with us in this matter to the end that there may be a speedy trial and that you will reply promptly, we are

[Signed] Very truly yours,
W. McK. & R. W. WILLIAMSON.

* * *

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

LAW OFFICES OF
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
327 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa., March 2, 1900.

Messrs. Wmck. & R. W. Williamson,

GENT:—Your favor of 1st inst. at hand. Without seeing or consulting our client, we will have, on personal grounds, to decline your proposition. Our time until long after the 17th of March will be fully occupied in getting ready for Argument Court and preparing for the Supreme Court. There are other cogent reasons, which are as well known to you as us, why as attorneys, we must decline your proposition.

The case will be placed on the trial list for May Term of Court, when if you are able, you can vindicate your client.

Yours Truly,
[Signed] W. H. & J. S. WOODS.

**To The Voters of Huntingdon County.**

In last week's Huntingdon Journal there appeared a communication signed,

"Yours for our good,
RUSS."

The Communication referred to is misleading, as some persons think I wrote it, which is not the case. I intend casting my vote for a business man, Oliver L. Stewart, for State Senator, and I hope all my friends will do the same. What the taxpayers want is more business men in our legislative halls. Voters, look to your interest. Mr. Stewart is well qualified for the office. He is not only a good business man, but a farmer as well.

Very Respectfully,
D. R. GRACEY.

Huntingdon, March 5.

**For Jury Commissioner.**

To the Republicans of Huntingdon Co.:

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Jury Commissioner, and will be very much obliged to you for your support at the primaries on the 17th.

I was born in Dublin township, near Shade Gap, in 1862, and after my father went to the war, we moved to Springfield township, where I have resided ever since on a farm which I have worked and controlled for sixteen years. I am also a school teacher, and in a few weeks will close my sixteenth term, eleven of which were spent in two schools.

For ten successive years I have been the Republican county committeeman in Springfield township, which as well you know, is one of the banner districts in the county. No matter how fierce the fights, Springfield township alwavs does her full duty to Republican candidates and scarcely ever brings in less than a majority of 100 for the whole ticket.

I have devoted all these years to the service of the Grand Old Party and never asked for a nomination before. Three years ago my father was elected to the office of Jury Commissioner, but in the Providence of God he was called to his eternal reward three months after taking the office. It was his wish that I might be his successor. I am now a candidate, and if nominated and elected, promise you a faithful discharge of my duties.

Trusting I may be honored with your influence and support, I remain

Respectfully yours,
G. M. CUTSHALL.

Selea, March 7.

**TROUGH CREEK.**

Mrs. F. G. Sleep came home last week to remain until after conference.

Abner Greenland's condition remains about the same only that he is growing weaker.

Mrs. Jeff Wright returned home from the hospital week before last much improved.

W. E. Wright's wife and son Merle were on the sick list last week, also W. L. Wright, but all are better.

Daniel Hoffman, of Cassville, who had been housed with his son Samuel, near Calvin, for a couple weeks, was able to go to his Cassville home last week.

Mart[in] Bum[gardner] rejoiced over the arrival of a pair of boys at his home last week, but mourns the loss of one of them. *** Watson Wright is the father of another daughter that came to his home on Monday.

James David took unto himself a wife last week in the person of Miss Emma Mierley, who is very highly spoken of by those who know her well. That their life may be a pleasant and happy one is the earnest wish of your correspondent.

Miss Olive Bumgardner, daughter of W. H. and Mary Bumgardner, died in Huntingdon March 1st, of typhoid fever, and was buried at the Baptist church on Sunday. Olive was the youngest of a family of four children, and the only daughter, and this being the first break in the family makes the blow fall so much the heavier on the family who have the sympathy of us all, as evidenced by the large number in attendance at the funeral.

When we take into consideration the seemingly severe weather on the grain that we have experienced this wi ter, we cannot see how the grain holds out as well as it is seeming to. Of course it is all right and we are led to believe that the hard freezing of the bare ground and grain may be the means of destroying the Hessian fly that were so numerous last fall as to cause farmers to fear that they would destroy the wheat crop. So that atter all that that we so much feared may prove to be a blessing in disguise.


—We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa, For sale by J. G. Gillam.


**A Word to Farmers.**

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9 28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

**Political Announcements.**

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

In making this announcement I wish to say that I was born and raised in Huntingdon county, and have lived here all my life. From the time I cast my first vote, until now, I have always been identified with the Republican party, always supporting its nominees, and always abiding by the will of the majority, even though at times contrary to my individual judgment and preferences, recognizing that our government is founded upon the principle that the majority should rule, and that any departure from this principle meant revolution and disorganization.

Owing to the early date fixed for the convention, and the unseasonable time of the year, it may not be possible for me to see each Republican personally, as I would like to do, and mean to do, if in my power; therefore I ask you to give my candidacy your consideration, promising you, that in the event of my nomination and election, I shall give to your interests and the interests of my constituents, the same devotion and attention that I have always given to my own private and personal interest and business.

Respectfully Yours,
Huntingdon. O. L. STEWART.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
North Dublin. JOHN C. TAYLOR.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon, H. H. WAITE.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. T. W. MONTGOMERY.

LEGISLATURE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. J. OLIVER WRIGHT.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Smithfield. ROBERT MASON.

NATIONAL DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in June, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and the conference of the Eighth Congressional district.
Huntingdon. CARL M. GAGE.


## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

## THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

**Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,**
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
**Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.**

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

**Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;**
**Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.**

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

## Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,
and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at
CASH PRICES
which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

# The Mapleton Item.

**Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 7, 1900.**

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

| | P.M. | Night. | A.M | A.M. | A.M. | P.M* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... | 8.00 | 12.15 | ..... | ..... | 9.30 | 1.00 |
| Philadelphia. | 11.20 | 4.30 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 12 25 | 4.35 |
| Washington... | 10.40 | ..... | ..... | 7.55 | 10.50 | ..... |
| Baltimore ..... | 11.55 | 4.55 | ..... | 8.55 | 12.00 | ..... |

| | D'ly A.W | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. P. M. | Dly PM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg..... | 3.00 | 8.00 | 11.48 | 11.45 | 3.45 | 5.00 |
| Rockville ..... .... | | 8.12 | 11.59 | ..... | ..... | 5.13 |
| Marysville..... | 3.14 | 8.17 | 12.03 | ..... | ..... | 5.18 |
| Duncannon..... | 3.29 | 8 35 | 12.16 | ..... | 4.10 | 5.34 |
| Newport ..... | 3.52 | 9.05 | 12.37 | ..... | 4.30 | 6.02 |
| Millerstown. ... .... | | 9.15 | 12.45 | ..... | ..... | 6.11 |
| Thompsontown .... | | 9.26 | 12.53 | ..... | ..... | 6.21 |
| Port Royal..... | 4.25 | 9.44 | 1.07 | ..... | 4. 57 | 6.38 |
| Mifflin ..... | 4.39 | 9.50 | 1.11 | ..... | 5.02 | 6.43 |
| Lewistown Jc. | 4.52 | 10.13 | 1.30 | 1.10 | 5.22 | 7.07 |
| McVeytown.... | 5.15 | 10.38 | 1,49 | ..... | ..... | 7.30 |
| N. Hamilton... | 5.33 | 11 00 | 2 06 | ..... | ..... | 7.50 |
| Mount Union... | 5.39 | 11.06 | 2.10 | ..... | 6.03 | 7.56 |
| Mapleton. ..... | 5.45 | 11.13 | 2.15 | ..... | ..... | 8.02 |
| Huntingdon. ... | 6,03 | 11.32 | 2.29 | 2.01 | 6.22 | 8.20 |
| Petersburg ..... | 6 19 | 11.47 | 2.43 | ..... | ..... | 8.33 |
| Birmingham ... | 6.46 | 12.13 | 3.07 | h234 | 16 54 | 8.56 |
| Tyrone. ..... | 6.52 | 12.20 | 3 12 | 2.40 | 6 59 | 9.02 |
| Bellwood ..... | 7.17 | 12.41 | 3.29 | ..... | 7.18 | 9.20 |
| Altoona. ..... | 7.40 | 1.00 | 3.45 | 3.10 | 7.35 | 9.35 |
| Pittsburg ..... | 12.10 | 5.50 | 8.40 | 6.55 | 11.30 | 2.00 |
| | P.M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P.M |

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00. Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

| Week days | D'ly. A M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | Dly PM. | D'ly. P. M. | D'ly. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg ..... | | 2.50 | 8.00 | | 12.45 | 4.50 |
| Altoona..... | 5 00 | 7.15 | 11.40 | 2.05 | 5.55 | 9.05 |
| Bellwood..... | 5.12 | 7.30 | 11.52 | 2.19 | 6.10 | 9.19 |
| Tyrone ..... | 5.24 | 7.48 | 12.03 | 2.35 | 6.27 | 9.33 |
| Birmingham . | 5.28 | 7.53 | g1207 | 2.40 | 6.32 | |
| Petersburg ... | 5 45 | 8.17 | | 3.03 | 6.56 | |
| Huntingdon.... | 5.57 | 8.30 | 12.35 | 3.17 | 7.10 | 10.12 |
| Mapleton. ..... | 6.11 | 8.47 | | 3.35 | 7.24 | |
| Mt. Union..... | 6.16 | 8.53 | 12.54 | 3.42 | 7.29 | 10.32 |
| N. Hamilton ... | 6.21 | 8.58 | | 3.47 | 7.34 | |
| McVeytown.... | 6.37 | 9.15 | f1.14 | 4.08 | 7.51 | |
| Lewiston Jc.... | 6.58 | 9.35 | 1.33 | 4.33 | 8.10 | 11.16 |
| Mifflin..... | 7.18 | 9.55 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 8.30 | 11.37 |
| Port Royal..... | 7.22 | 9.59 | | 5.00 | 8.34 | |
| Thompsontown | 7.37 | 10.14 | | 5.18 | 8.48 | |
| Millerstown. ... | 7.46 | 10.22 | | 5.28 | 8.57 | |
| Newport ..... | 7.55 | 10.32 | 2 24 | 5.39 | 9.05 | |
| Duncannon.... | 8.20 | 10.54 | 2.44 | 6.08 | 9.29 | |
| Marysville ..... | 8.33 | 11.07 | 2.56 | 6.26 | 9.43 | |
| Rockville. ..... | 8.38 | 11.12 | | 6.32 | 9.48 | |
| Harrisburg..... | 8.50 | 11 25 | 3.10 | 6 45 | 10.00 | 1.00 |

Pittsburg ... , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

| | P.M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M | P.M. | A M. | A.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balti ..... | 11 55 | 11.55 | *3.11 | 6 00 | 9 45 | 2 30 | |
| Wahg't'n | 1.00 | 1.00 | *4.1 | 7.15 | 10.55 | 4 05 | |
| Phila..... | 11.48 | 11.52 | *3.00 | 6.23 | 10.20 | 4 25 | 4.25 |
| New York | 2.13 | 2.23 | *5.53 | 9.30 | 3.53 | 7 13 | 7.13 |

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 7.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

| NORTH. Irreg., No. 5. | Mail, No. 3 | Mail, No. 1 | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | Mail, No. 4 | Irreg., No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a.m. | p.M. | a.m | | A. M | p. m. | a. m. |
| 7 48 | 12 50 | 6 90 | Robertsdale | 11 39 | 6 39 | 7 04 |
| 8 00 | 1 02 | 6 32 | Cook's | 11 24 | 6 27 | 6 54 |
| 8 12 | 1 14 | 6 44 | Cole's | 11 09 | 6 15 | 6 34 |
| 8 40 | 1 42 | 7 12 | Saltillo | 10 39 | 5 30 | 6 01 |
| 8 48 | 1 50 | 7 20 | Three Springs | 10 30 | 5 21 | 5 54 |
| 9 00 | 2 03 | 7 32 | *Pogue | 10 15 | 5 07 | 5 42 |
| 9 15 | 2 18 | 7 46 | Rockhill | 9 53 | 4 44 | 5 30 |
| | 2 35 | 8 04 | Shirley | 9 38 | 4 29 | |
| | 2 44 | 8 10 | *Augh. Mills | 9 30 | 4 21 | |
| | 3 06 | 8 32 | Mount Union | 9 15 | 4 06 | |
| a. m. | p. m. | a m | | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. |

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. Irreg. No. 12. | Mail, No. 10 | STATIONS. | EAST Irreg. No 9 | Mail, No. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 5 50 | 7 25 | L Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 55 |
| 5 43 | 7 18 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 5 02 |
| 5 35 | 7 10 | *Cedar Rock | 6 45 | 5 10 |
| 5 31 | 7 06 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 14 |
| 5 25 | 7 00 | *Shade Gap Stair | 6 55 | 5 20 |
| | | A Goshorn L | | |

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—To secure the original witch hazel salve, ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, well known as a certain cure for piles and skin disease. Beware of worthless counterfeits. They are dangerous. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

### LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

**Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for two low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington March 15 and May 10. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 P. M., aud carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule :—

| | Train leaves. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Altoona | 11.40 | A. M. | $7 35 |
| Bellwood | f 11.52 | " | 7 35 |
| Tyrone | 12.03 | P. M. | 7 25 |
| Huntingdon | 12.35 | " | 6 65 |
| Mount Union | f 12.54 | " | 6 35 |
| Lewistown Junction | 1.33 | " | 5 60 |
| Washington ..... Arrive | 7.15 | " | ..... |

"f" Stops only on notice to Agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train, except the Pennsylvania Limited, until March 24 and May 19, inclusive, respectively, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00, and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; from pursers of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach, at $4.50; Washington to Mount Vernon and return, via Electric Railway, 50 cents.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District. Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 2-21-4t

—Wm. Orr, Newark, O., says, "We never feel safe without One Minute Cough Cure in the house. It saved my little boy's life when he had the pneumonia. We think it is the best medicine made." It cures coughs and all lung diseases. Pleasant to take, harmless and gives immediate results. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

### TEACHRS' LOCAL INSTITUTE.

**Secretary's Report of Meeting Held at Mapleton, February 24, 1900.**

Institute was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Geo. W. Wright, at 10.30 o'clock; Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Henry Treverton.

The subject, "Benefits of Local Institutes and How to Derive Them," was taken up and discussed by Profs. Stephens, Joice, Ricker, Dell and Hutcheson. By association one with another we receive a new inspiration. We can't come in contact without being better or worse, and if we always take the good we are made better.

Recitations were given by Ethel Wood, Lorma Stubbs, Nannie Henderson, Irvin Mounts and Viola Moore.

"Preparation for Recitation on Part of Teacher and Pupil" was discussed by Emery Bagshaw, J. G. Dell and T. W. Smith. Pupils should prepare their lessons to get something worth remembering, not to recite.

Singing, "America," by the institute.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute was called to order by the chairman at 1.45 o'clock; singing, "Help It On," by the institute.

"The Disadvantages of the Borough Schools and How to Overcome Them" was discussed by Profs. J. G. Dell and W. Ricker. The greatest disadvantages are crushing out individuality of pupils and teachers and bringing the scholars up after a certain pattern and gossiping, which is the most contemptible thing with which our school have to contend.

Recitations were given by Flora Dell, Edith Dell and May Palmer; singing, "Twilight Is Falling," by the institute.

"How Would You Get and Hold the Attention of Indifferent Pupils?" was discussed by T. W. Smith, Profs. Stephens and Dell. Much can be gained by a properly-adjusted program.

Recitations were given by Flora Dell and Harry Hooper; singing, by nine little girls.

"Thoroughness" was then discussed by Prof. Ricker. Teach the children that they have a message to carry, and the only way they can learn to do this properly is by teaching them to do thoroughly and at once what they have to do.

"My Idea of a School, and What a School Should Be" was discussed by Messrs. Hutcheson, Hicks, Henderson, J. G. Dell, T. W. Smith, Wesley Wright, Sr., and Rev. Henry Treverton.

The people of Mapleton extend thanks to the many visitors from nearby townships and towns for their presence, and particularly to Profs. Ricker, Joice, Stephens, Hutcheson and Dell for their valuable assistance.

J. L. HETRICK, Secretary.

—M. B Smith, Butternut, Mich., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the very best pills I ever used for costiveness, liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

### A Soldier's Letter from the Philippines.

On the Line Near IMUS.
Monday, January 8, 1900.

FRIENDS AT HOME:—Another week has passed since I wrote to you and now I will write again, to tell you they turned the 28th loose at last. The 1st Battallion left Saturday for Cavite Vale, the other two yesterday (Sunday) for Imus. An attack was made as soon as we got here. The regiment marched through the town and about 300 yards out encountered the enemy's outpost. Our boys deployed and began. They fired a few volleys then began on them right. Two batteries of the 5th opened the ball with "Big Joe" and the "Peace Commissioner" (pet names for the big guns) and the Shrapnel flew. Co. L got out in the open and got a cross fire that killed two and wounded eight, some pretty badly. Then our scouts got on the enemy's flank and began playing rag time down the trenches. That was too much for the "Coons" and when our boys made a charge it was good bye Filipino. They started south and I guess are going yet. Over a hundred Filipinos were killed and we don't know how many were wounded. Twenty-one prisoners were sent to Baccoor. Two wounded officers were brought in but both died last night. One was a Colonel and was the Presidente (Mayor) of the town.

Our boys fought yesterday, laid in trenches and fought last night and are on a Hike today. This line has the reputation of being a bad place as the Spanish never could take it, but the 28th waded through it. Among the dead and wounded Filipinos were found four renegades. Three were dead and the other—well I won't say, but there were four dead ones brought in.

Our boys are now about five miles away, up toward S. F. De Malaban, which place they will take to-day. The 38th, 45th, 5th Art. (2 Batt.) and a mountain battery are making a general attack to-day. The 3d and 11th Cav. and part of the 4th Inf. are going in another way and the Rebels will have a hot time of it to-day. Yesterday there were no Hombres (men) in town; to-day there are plenty of them. I tell you the natives have a healthy regard for our marksmanship now. Our boys are plucky too. When the ambulance was bringing in a soldier who was shot through the shoulder he was sitting on the seat smoking a cigar. Another was shot through the knee and started to walk to the hospital himself. We are all pretty healthy. I, myself, never had better health than now and have gained eighteen pounds since I left home.

Well folks this is a long letter and I must close as I am pretty busy to-day. I hope before long to be with you again as I hear this is to be no arbitration, but a fight to the finish. Good bye; will write next week again if nothing happens.

HERBERT O. KELLEY,
28th Regt, Band, U. S. V. I.
Manila, P. I.

—"I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my family with wonderful results. It gives immediate relief, is pleasant to take and is truly the dyspeptic's best friend," says E. Hartgerink, Overisel, Mich. Digests what you eat. Cannot fail to cure. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

### Sale Register.

SATURDAY, March 10—Sue B. Spangler will sell at the residence of John Spangler in Cass township, 1½ miles southwest of Cassville, 1 bay horse, bay mare, 3 milch cows, young cattle, sheep, wagons, buggy, sleigh, mower, etc. Also at the same time and place the farm of John Spangler will be offered for sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 13th—J. B. Houck will sell on the Capt. Park farm, near Cassville, horses, colts, milch cows, heifers, sheep, chickens, wagons, hack, plows, harness, fanning mill, meat box, meat scales, potatoes, corn by the bushel, and household and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 16th—H. S. Cowher will sell at the residence of J. M. Wakefield, near Mapleton, one folding couch, sideboard, chairs rockers, sink, 16 yds. new carpet, 40 yds. good carpet, centre table, extension table, set of dishes, set of glass dishes, beds, cooking utensils, clock, pictures, applebutter, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1900—S. G. & D. C. Wilson will sell at their residence in Cassville 2 work mares, Jersey cow, Champion wagon, bobsleds, sled, sleigh, buggy, harness, fly nets, blacksmith tools, 5-ton wagon scales, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

—Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman, Milesburg, Pa., says, "As a speedy cure for coughs, colds, croup and sore throat One Minute Cough Cure is unequaled. It is pleasant for children to take. I heartily recommend it to mothers." It is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It cures bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung diseases. It will prevent consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

### MARRIED.

BAITH—LONG—At the U. B. parsonage in Three Springs, on February 28, 1900, by Rev. W. R. Dillen, Mr. B. F. Baith, of New Grenada, and Miss Clara A. Long, of Saltillo.

—Rev. W. E. Sitzer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes, "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion." It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.


# WM. REED & SONS

## A Big March Linen Sale

**Friday and Saturday, March 16th and 17th.**

Our Linen Department has made rapid strides in public favor in recent years. Do you know what a handsome stock of linens we are showing? We want you to see them. As a means of further introduction we will have a big sale on

**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH AND 17TH.**

*A DISCOUNT OF* 10 *PER CENT*, will be taken from every purchase of linen in the whole department. Besides this we will offer many lsnens at special net prices, all of which offer opportunities for saving money.

Special Bath towels at 5c, 10c., 13c., and 15 cents each.
Special lot of crash toweling at 5 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 6 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 8 cents per yard.
Special lot of crash toweling at 10 cents per yard.
Special 70-inch Bleached Table Linen worth 60 cts., at 50 cents per yard.

We intend that this shall be the greatest sale of linens we have ever made. If you do not need a yard of any kind of linen it will pay you to come just to see the display. You will not be disoppointed.

## Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.



## A Thought For Your Comfort.

## A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

| | |
|---|---|
| Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make | $22. up. |
| Bob Sleds | $17 to $23. |
| Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed | $11 to $30. |
| Sewing Machines | $16. |
| Ingrain Carpet | 25 to 45c per yd. |
| Cross Cut Saws | $1.10 to $1.20. |
| 100 piece Dinner Sets | $8. |
| 56 " Tea Sets | $4. |
| Plush Robes | $1.50 to $3.25. |

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--



## Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

## Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.



# Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

**Digests what you eat.**

**It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.**

**Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.**

A. B Gillam, J. L. Houck.



## UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

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DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 8132.



## Bargains! Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

**Underwear, Collars,**

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.



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# A WIDE-SPREAD BLIZZARD

## Middle West and New England Experience the Worst Storm in Years.

## THE DAMAGE IN NEW YORK STATE.

**Cleveland Suffers From the Worst Sleet Storm in Its History—New York State Buried Under a Mantle of Snow—Gale and Floods Do Great Damage in the New England States.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—The most destructive sleet storm ever experienced in this city prevailed a few days ago. The streets in every direction were blocked by hundreds of prostrate telephone poles and trees carried down by the immense accumulation of ice. The telephone system of the city, with the exception of the underground lines, was put out of service. Practically every street car line in the city was tied up, as the trolley wires had been carried down everywhere by falling poles and trees. For several hours in the early morning Cleveland was entirely cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world.

Fire and police wires were rendered almost useless as a result of the sleet, the majority of engine houses and police stations being cut off from their respective exchanges. Numerous accidents occurred owing to coming in contact with live wires. Several persons were severely shocked and more or less injured. Dozens of horses were killed by stepping on fallen trolley wires.

### STORM IN NEW YORK STATE.

**Forty Inches of Snow Fell in Sixty-Two Hours—Schools Closed Down.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (Special).—The unprecedented storm, which commenced in this city and vicinity Wednesday morning, continued, with about one hour's intermission—about noon Friday—for three days. At 8 o'clock Friday night the recording instruments at the local Weather Bureau showed a total of forty inches during the past sixty-two hours. The public schools were closed, and business houses, although open, did little or no business.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special).—During Friday evening the snow ceased falling for the first time since Wednesday noon. Passenger and mail trains arrived from two to four hours late. Reports from North Tonawanda say that the schools were closed until the storm abated. At Hamburg and Leroy three feet of snow were reported, while drifts in places were ten feet deep. At Leroy the laundry and storeroom of the Eagle Hotel collapsed early from the weight of snow.

MONTICELLO, N. Y. (Special).—The most severe rainstorm in twenty years visited this section Thursday. Many bridges over streams were carried away. Horses and cattle were drowned in their stables. Cellars were filled, and the streets resembled rivers.

POTSDAM, N. Y. (Special).—The blizzard which began here on Wednesday night made all the country roads impassable, and business throughout St. Lawrence County was suspended. Grocers and provision dealers in many of the larger towns were unable to deliver goods to their customers. The State Normal School here was closed, and all the public schools were closed for the same reason.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y. (Special).—The fierce blizzard prevailing over this section for thirty-six hours lifted Friday morning, leaving the city under a mountain of snow. Business was at a standstill and schools were closed. Many narrow escapes from perishing in the snow occurred, people becoming exhausted while going home.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y. (Special).—A genuine northeast blizzard has raged in this section of the State, the worst since the blizzard of 1877. Trains were either many hours late or abandoned. The gale made roads impassible with drifts, many of them being ten feet high and over.

**Blizzard in New England.**

BOSTON (Special).—The northern section of New England is staggering under a snowy mantle two or three feet deep, and traffic is suspended almost entirely in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire. The southern section of New England is hard at work repairing washouts caused by the heavy rain to the south and east of the storm centre. A fishing schooner went ashore off Cape Cod, all hands being saved.

**Heavy Snow at Montreal.**

MONTREAL (Special).—Montreal is suffering from the worst snowstorm that has occurred within the memory of the present generation, and business is almost at a standstill. Railways running into Montreal are tied up and eastern and western trains are snowbound twenty miles from the city. At Farnham a plow was derailed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and one man killed and five injured.

**Floods in Pennsylvania.**

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—The flood situation in Central Pennsylvania and in the anthracite coal region, which sections suffered greatly from swollen rivers and creeks, caused by heavy rains and melting ice and snow, is considerably improved. The floods in the coal regions have seriously inconvenienced the operation of mines. Most of the mines in Shamokin districts are flooded, and it is estimated that five thousand men and boys are temporarily thrown out of work.

**Iron Pier at Long Branch Destroyed.**

LONG BRANCH, N. J. (Special).—Fifty feet of the iron pier went to sea during the high winds which prevailed along the coast.

## RELIEF FOR PORTO RICO.

**House Passes a Bill Granting $2,000,000 to the Islanders.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley has sent a special message to Congress setting forth the desolate condition of Porto Rico and asking that the $2,095,455.88 collected in customs since American occupation, and also all further revenues from the island, be appropriated for the benefit of the island.

In the House the message was read as soon as received. Mr. Cannon, of the Appriation Committee, had a bill ready. Mr. Cannon proposed a debate of twenty minutes on a side, to which Democratic Leader Richardson assented.

## CYCLING NOTES.

It is time to give the wheel a thorough cleaning for spring riding.

The coming season will show a return to the use of the small sprocket wheel.

It was said recently on excellent authority that in the past twelve years 10,000,000 bicycles have been manufactured in the United States.

It is said that in France alcohol is coming largely into use for automobile and motor cycle fuel, instead of gasolene—doing away with the obnoxious odors.

The makers of coaster brakes are now said to be working on the problem of changing them so that the bicycle may be trundled backward. This is a needed improvement.

The roads in India may be classed as fair weather roads, and while wheelmen can get over them easily in the dry season there are few roads that can be used for cycling during the monsoon rains.

The knights of the pedal, both amateur and professional, will be well catered for this year in France. Nearly one hundred important meetings and races, the majority of them in Paris, are already arranged.

The statement is made that motor bicycles with a speed capacity of forty miles an hour will be built to sell at $150, and that motor tricycles seating two persons, and with a speed capacity of thirty miles an hour, will be placed on the market at about $300.

Just how much popularity motor cycles will have this year is problematical. The motors arranged for both single wheels and tandems to date are rather heavy and cumbersome. Whether they can be reduced in weight and bulk is a question for the manufacturers themselves to answer.

For the first time in the history of the Illinois division of the Century Road Club of America a woman holds the mileage championship. Guy Howe, the winner of 1898, has been succeeded by Mrs. T. S Bowen, of Chicago, who is declared champion by the Road Records Committee of the C. R. C.

A drop of kerosene in the bearings will work wonders at this time of the year when the bearings are grating and screeching. The other oil congeals and gets hardened together with the grit that is in it. The kerosene cuts the dirt and loosens up the hardened oil. After the drop of kerosene has circulated, put in more lubricant.

## LABOR WORLD.

The coal strike at Zwickau, Germany, has become a lockout.

A miner's lamp, using acetylene gas, has been introduced into the Selbeck mines of Germany.

There is practically a suspension of the diamond cutting industry of the world owing to the Anglo-Boer war.

The steel casting plant at Lima, Ohio which has been idle for a number of years is being repaired and equipped for early resumption.

Because recognition of their union was refused 600 machinists of the works of Frazer & Chalmers and of Crosby & Co., at Chicago, Ill., went on strike.

The two hundred watch case engravers who are on strike against the Watch Case Trust in Sag Harbor and Philadelphia are leaving for other cities.

All the cabmen of Naples, Italy—numbering not far from ten thousand—struck in an endeavor to prevent the introduction of automobile cabs, as proposed by their employers.

A general strike is on in all the mines between Sandy Lake and Jackson Centre, Penn. The men went out because an advance of five cents a ton for run of the mine was not granted.

At Springfield, Ill., the electric workers have gained an increase of wages from $2.50 and $2.75 per day to $3 per day, and the coal handlers from $9 per week to $10 for single and $11 for double teams per week.

The International Union of Bakers and Confectioners has sent out a circular letter addressed to affiliated local unions, calling upon them to contribute to a fund for the 70,000 miners who are on strike in Austria.

Ten thousand carpenters in the various boroughs of New York City will engage in strikes against non-union made trim this spring. The trim objected to is manufactured in small towns in the vicinity of the city.

A profit-sharing firm in Evansville, Ind., recently distributed among its employes a sum of money exceeding sixty per cent. of the wages earned during the year. The average amount received by each employe was $245.79.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen reports an increase of 3709 members during the fiscal year just closed. The grand secretary received and passed over to the treasurer during that time $552,434. Various claims paid out footed up $424,000.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Prince of Wales has joined the ranks of the motorists.

By the way, General Cronje comes pretty well up to the specifications of a hero.

Dr. Couden, the blind chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, shaves himself.

Though bitter political opponents, John Morley and Joseph Chamberlain are personally bosom friends.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan, who is distinguishing himself in the Philippines, is a graduate of the ranks.

The Czar has presented a new yacht to Prince George of Greece, who saved his life in Japan some years ago.

Alfred Harmsworth, the sensational English publisher, is fond of automobiling, cycling, angling and traveling.

General Lew Wallace takes a deep interest in college fraternities, and is National President of the Phi Gamma Delta.

Senator Hale, of Maine, is something of an athlete and is particularly fond of fencing, at which he was once an expert.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, recently the "golden rule" candidate for Governor, is said to have Congressional ambitions.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, is an authority on the history of his State, which he has made a lifelong study. His library of works on this subject is probably the largest and most valuable extant.

Speaker Henderson says in a Washington interview that his new duties are pleasant except that they interfere with his reading, one of his keenest pleasures. "But I always find time for a newspaper or two," he adds.

Secretary of War Root has invited Dr. J. H. Holland, professor of finance at Johns Hopkins University, to visit Porto Rico as a special commissioner for the purpose of revising the laws of that island relating to taxation.

Brigadier-General Charles King, the well-known novelist, began his military career by leaving school in New York City on the first call of Lincoln for volunteers and attaching himself as drummer boy to a Wisconsin regiment.

# TARIFF BILL IS PASSED.

## The Porto Rico Measure Adopted By a Vote of 172 to 160.

## THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

**Six Republicans Vote Against the Bill and Four Democrats For It—All the Amendments Agreed Upon By the Republican Conference Are Adopted—The Views of the Members.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Porto Rican tariff bill, amended as agreed upon at the conference of Republicans on Monday night, so as to reduce the tariff from twenty-five to fifteen per cent. of the Dingley rates and limiting its life to two years, passed the House Wednesday by a vote of 172 to 161.

Six Republicans, Crumpacker, of Indiana; Fletcher, of Minnesota; Heatwole, of Minnesota; Littlefield, of Maine; Lorimer, of Illinois, and McCall, of Massachusetts, voted against the bill and four Democrats, Davey and Myer, of Louisiana; Devries, of California, and Sibley, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Republicans for the bill.

Warner (Rep. Ill.) was paired against the bill with Boutelle (Rep. Me.), for it. Two other Republicans, Lane, of Iowa, and Faris, of Indiana, were absent and unpaired. They were understood to be against the bill. Four Democrats, who were opposed to the bill, Fleming, of Georgia; Small, of North Carolina; Smith, of Kentucky, and Stallings, of Alabama, were absent and unpaired.

The first test was on a substitute offered by Mr. McCall—the original Payne bill for free trade with Porto Rico. This was defeated, 160 to 174. Only five Republicans voted for the substitute. Mr. Fletcher (Rep. Minn.), who subsequently voted to re-commit and against the bill voted against the substitute. A motion to recommit it, which followed, was lost, 160-172.

Not since the declaration of war with Spain has there been so much interest in the action of the House as was manifested Wednesday. The galleries were filled, crowds of anxious people extending far out into the corridors, and the lobbies were thronged.

In offering the substitute providing for the reduction of the duty to fifteen per cent., Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said he still adhered to the opinion that twenty-five per cent. would be better, but believed that fifteen per cent. was better than nothing. He estimated that the bill as amended would raise about $1,250,000 a year. He had believed in free trade with Porto Rico at one time, he admitted, but said that subsequent information had convinced him that the duty should be imposed.

Mr. Berry (Ky.) said the amendment proposed petty instead of grand larceny of the people of Porto Rico.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) called attention to the peculiar language of the substitute. The words "Coming into the United States," he said, were plainly intended to evade the Constitution. But he argued the "murdering of the Queen's English and the violation of the canons of language" could not make it constitutional.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep. O.), who has hitherto opposed the bill, said that he was convinced that the Administration, which three months ago recommended free trade for Porto Rico, now desired the passage of the bill. For this reason he had concluded to support the measure.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) said that much of the opposition to the bill was due to the fact that it was misunderstood. The editor of a prominent Republican paper had made the statement to him that the bill proposed that we should put our hands into the pockets of the starving Porto Ricans. When he learned that all the money collected at both ends of the line went to the Porto Ricans he was astonished.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) had read a communication from a delegation of Porto Ricans appealing for free trade. Mr. Payne said the gentlemen who signed that communication were all pecuniarily interested in exporting sugar and tobacco into the United States, and that so far as the Merchants' Association of New York was concerned it was interested in free trade with all the world.

Mr. Powers (Vt.) said there was with him a question as to the constitutionality of the bill and one as to its expediency. It was, however, he understood, satisfactory to the President, and that being the case he was willing to support it.

Mr. Sibley (Dem. Penn.) announced his intention of voting for the bill. He said that all the testimony before the Insular Committee showed that the people of Porto Rico were in a deplorable condition. While we were debating the situation they were starving.

On the second roll call Representative Spight, of Mississippi, who had been in a bathtub when his name was called, came running into the House half clothed and with his overcoat pulled around his throat This caused general laughter.

**Suit to Recover Porto Rican Duties.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Suit was filed in the United States Court of Claims by Ludwig Duplace, of Porto Rico, to recover $6534, which he has paid as customs duties on goods imported from the United States. He based his right to recover on the claim that he is a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain and the Constitution of the United States. Porto Rico, he claims, is a part of the United States, and therefore, under the Constitution, the duties were illegally exacted.

## NEBRASKANS TO BOOM BRYAN.

**Ten Thousand to Go to Kansas City in Long Ulsters and Tall White Hats.**

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special).—As soon as they received the news that the National Democratic Convention would be held at Kansas City, Bryan's friends and the State Democratic Committee began to make plans to have thousands of Democrats go to the convention to boom Bryan. It is estimated that 10,000 Nebraskans will be present to shout for Bryan.

They propose to wear a uniform consisting of a long ulster and white high hat with a red ribbon and each will carry a walking stick made of a Nebraska cornstalk. The State Committee wired to Kansas City for quarters for 10,000 Nebraska Democrats. They are preparing for a demonstration that will rival anything of the kind ever attempted at a National Convention.

**Secretary Root to Visit Cuba.**

Secretary of War Root is about to visit Cuba, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of affairs in the island.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

| 10 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—West. extras | $ — | @$ | 24 |
| Firsts | 23 | @ | 23½ |
| Thirds to seconds | 19 | @ | 22½ |
| State—Thirds to firsts | 19 | @ | 23½ |
| State Dairy tubs, extras | — | @ | 23 |
| Imitation Creamery | 17½ | @ | 22 |
| Factory, fresh firsts | — | @ | 18 |
| Low grades | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State—Full cream, fancy | 12¾ | @ | 13 |
| Small | 12¾ | @ | 13 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 8½ | @ | 10 |
| Full skims | 4 | @ | 4½ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| Nearby—Fancy | — | @ | 16 |
| State and Penn | 15 | @ | 15¼ |
| Western—Choice | 14¼ | @ | 14½ |
| Southern | 13¼ | @ | 13½ |
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899 | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| Medium, 1899 | — | @ | 2 10 |
| Pea, choice, 1899 | 2 00 | @ | 2 12½ |
| Red kidney, choice, 1899 | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| White kidney, choice, 1899 | 2 55 | @ | 2 60 |
| Yellow eye, 1899 | 2 30 | @ | 2 35 |
| Lima, Cal | — | @ | 3 50 |
| Green peas, bags | 1 22½ | @ | 1 25 |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples, Spy, ₱ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| Baldwin, ₱ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 3 25 |
| Ben Davis, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 4 50 |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl | 8 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls, ₱ lb | — | @ | 10 |
| Chickens, ₱ lb | — | @ | 9 |
| Roosters, ₱ lb | — | @ | 6 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair | 60 | @ | 80 |
| Geese, ₱ pair | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Pigeons, ₱ pair | 30 | @ | 35 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY.** | | | |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Capons, Phila., ₱ lb | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb | — | @ | 11 |
| Ducks, Western, ₱ lb | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Squabs, ₱ doz | 1 75 | @ | 3 50 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1899, choice, ₱ lb | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| 1899, fair | — | @ | 9 |
| Pacific Coast, 1899, choice | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Common to fair | 5 | @ | 9 |
| Old odds | 2 | @ | 5 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | | |
| Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb | 87½ | @ | 90 |
| Clover mixed | 75 | @ | 77½ |
| Clover | 70 | @ | 72½ |
| Straw—Long rye | 72½ | @ | 80 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| Jersey, ₱ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 62 |
| Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 3 25 |
| Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100 | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Orange Co. red, ₱ bag | 87 | @ | 1 12 |
| Okra, ₱ carrier | 2 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Squash, Fla., ₱ crate | 50 | @ | 1 50 |
| Turnips, ₱ bbl | 70 | @ | 80 |
| Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier | 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| String beans, ₱ crate | 1 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Peppers, ₱ carrier | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Beets, ₱ 100 bunches | 1 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Egg plant, ₱ box | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Celery, ₱ doz | 15 | @ | 60 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ basket | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt | 4 | @ | 12 |
| Carrots, ₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Lettuce, ₱ basket | 1 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Spinach, ₱ bbl | 50 | @ | 1 25 |
| Kale, ₱ bbl | 50 | @ | 1 25 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—Winter Patents | 3 65 | @ | 3 85 |
| Spring Patents | 3 80 | @ | 4 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth | — | @ | 78⅜ |
| No. 2 Red | — | @ | 76⅛ |
| Corn—No. 2 | 41⅞ | @ | 42 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | — | @ | 31¼ |
| Track mixed | 29 | @ | 30¼ |
| Rye—Western | 60½ | @ | 61 |
| State | 56 | @ | 57 |
| Lard—City | — | @ | 5.65c. |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, city dressed | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Calves, city dressed | 9 | @ | 12½ |
| Country dressed | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Sheep, ₱ 100 lb | 4 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Lambs, ₱ 100 lb | 7 25 | @ | 8 00 |
| Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb | 5 25 | @ | 5 40 |
| Country dressed | 5¾ | @ | 7½ |

**TOBACCO.**

Western leaf is quiet, but offerings are moderate and holders generally are firm. Domestic seed leaf is quiet, but a very fair business continues to be put through and prices remain steady. Sales have been made of 325 cases 1898 Pennsylvania, at 11@13c; 140 cases 1897 Pennsylvania, Havana seed, at 12½c, and 25 cases 1898 New England, Havana seed, at 30@50c. Foreign leaf is fairly active and prices remain firm. Sales were reported of 400 bales Havana, at 50@85c. in bond, and 50 bales Sumatra at 80c@$1.60 in bond.

## OVERPRODUCTION FEARED.

**The High Prices For Cotton Likely to Increase This Year's Crop.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—In the weekly review of trade conditions and prospects Bradstreet's says: "There is a well-defined fear in the South that this year's production of cotton will be overdone, and, with anything like seasonable weather conditions, an immense yield is looked for. Leading Southern journals are pointing out the fact that a great production this year will preclude a continuance of the high prices which have been instrumental in bringing about this production. There is this to be said, however, that if present estimates of cotton yield prove correct the outlook is for a close cleaning up of old supplies of cotton, and it may be that in cotton, as in wheat two years ago, the exhaustion of old supplies will allow of the placing of a larger than expected yield without causing an abrupt decline in values.

"In any event, statistics of acreage the coming season will possess peculiar interest to the cotton trade and the South generally. It is to be hoped, from the standpoint of statistical accuracy, that special care will be taken in the collection of the census figures of acreage and production this year."

**Fish Trust's New Move.**

The Fish Trust, organized a year ago by sixty-five fish dealing concerns of the country, is engaged in cutting. The move is looked upon in Cleveland, Ohio, as an attempt to get absolute control of the fish market of the country. In localities where the trust has absolute control it is said an advance of about forty per cent. has been made, while in territory of independent companies prices have been cut.

**Sewer Pipe Works Combined.**

The manufacturers of sewer pipes from various parts of the country have met in New York City, and have formed a combination, taking in the majority of the firms in the United States. The capitalization of the new organization is $10,000,000

## FOR THE HOUSEWIVES.

**Brass Ornaments.**

With the Ducth oak furniture so much used now for libraries, brass candlesticks and writing accessories are effective and appropriate. Immense candlesticks with wide, high-rimmed basins and low sockets of hammered brass are sold for $1.50 and $2. A great ring or a curious twist of metal serves as a handle. An old brass ink-well is a boar's head, the top of which can be thrown back, disclosing the glass well within.

**Removing Vaseline Stains.**

Few stains are more obstinate than those made by vaseline. How to remove them was told recently by a domestic science teacher. "Have ready," she said, "a moderately hot iron and four pieces of blotting-paper. Put two thicknesses of the paper on a board and wet the spot thoroughly with benzine. Lay on the stained cloth, cover with two other pieces of blotting-paper, and press quickly with the iron. An old stain may need two or even three applications to remove the stain. The caution is repeated that benzine being very inflammable it must be used with great care."

**An Original Chopping Knife.**

Of course every housekeeper has a chopping bowl and a chopping knife, and presumably they are always handy. Happening to be in the country one day, the writer saw a young and progressive woman using a contrivance which she declared to be far superior for chopping potatoes for warming over. It was nothing less than a baking powder tin (the half-pound size), minus the cover and with nail holes punched in the other end. The sharp, round edge made a splendid knife and it was easily handled. The potatoes were put in the pan right on the stove and chopped while they were warming. It seemed to save time if it had no other advantages.

**For the Well-Appointed Table.**

Tablecloths to which up-to-date women accord the highest homage are of plain French damask, hemstiched and worked with magnificent sprays of filled-in embroidery. These sprays are varied in shape. Some tablecloths have two, starting at opposite corners and swinging their way along the ends and up to the opposite side for a short distance; others have bands across the ends, while still others have great, bunchy effects. The important thing about these sprays is, of course, that they must not interfere with the placing of plates.

When the filled-in embroidery covers the sides of the tablecloth pretty thoroughly no monograms are used. But ordinarily a tablecloth is embroidered with four, one at each corner, 24 inches from the end, and 12 inches on each side of the centre. This arrangement places them so that they remain uncovered during the entire meal.

For more ordinary use tablecloths are still of French damask, with wide hemstitch. The patterns vary; some are large, others small, and generally a woman chooses them to suit her fancy. Yet there seems to be a tendency to select the small, plain patterns, rather those more elaborate. For instance, a popular design is merely striped damask, with a fancy square woven in the centre. Fringed table linen rarely now is used.

**Recipes.**

Saratoga Potatoes—Pare and slice the potatoes very thin with a potato slicer; let them stand in alum water for half an hour; wipe dry and fry in very hot lard; salt while hot and serve at once.

Steamed Corn Bread—Three cups of sweet milk and one of sour, three cups of Indian meal and one of flour, one-half cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus, salt to taste. Steam three hours.

Mock Oysters—Three grated parsnips, three eggs, one teaspoonful salt, one teacupful sweet cream, butter half the size of an egg, three tablespoonfuls flour. Fry as pancakes. Salsify in place of parsnips is equally as good.

Cheese Sandwiches — Cut white bread quite thin, and spread with grated cheese mixed with thick, sweet cream. The cream should be thick. Lay a lettuce leaf between if you want something extra dainty, and if you like onion, to rub a cut onion over the lettuce gives the slightest possible flavor, hardly discernible, yet heightening the piquancy.

Egg Balls for Soup—Rub the yolks of three or four hard-boiled eggs to a smooth paste with a little melted butter, pepper and salt; to these add two raw ones, beat in light, and add enough flour to keep the paste together; make into balls with floured hands, and set away in a cool place until just before the soup comes off, when you put them in carefully and boil one minute.

Broiled Tripe — Wipe honeycomb tripe as dry as possible and cut in pieces for serving. Dip in fine cracker dust seasoned with salt and pepper. Brush over with olive oil and again dip in the cracker dust. Place in a greased broiler and broil over a clear fire for five minutes. Place on a platter honeycomb side up, sprinkle with salt and pepper and spread with butter.

# CRONJE YIELDS

## "Lion of Africa" Surrenders His Entire Army After a Brave Fight.

## HIS SPLENDID DEFENCE.

### For Ten Days and Nights the Boer General Held Off an Overwhelming Force.

**Four Thousand Prisoners and Fifteen Guns Fall Into General Roberts's Hands on Majuba's Anniversary—Frustration of Final Effort to Escape and Pushing Forward of Besiegers' Lines Forced the Lion Hearted Boer to Lay Down His Arms—General Cronje Sent to Cape Town With an Escort—German Artillery Officer Among Prisoners**

LONDON (By Cable).—The War Office announced the surrender of General Cronje and all his forces in the following dispatch:

"Paardeberg.—General Cronje, with all his force, capitulated unconditionally at daylight and is now a prisoner in my camp.

"The strength of his force will be communicated later.

"I hope Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba.

"ROBERTS."

The details promised by Lord Roberts in his first dispatch were as follows:

"PAARDEBERG.—From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence department it became apparent that General Cronje's force was becoming more depressed, and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve General Cronje were defeated by our troops on February 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy.

"Each night the trenches were pushed forward toward the enemy's laager, so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was on Monday materially aided by the arrival of four six-inch howitzers which I had ordered up from De Aar.

"In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy.

"At 3 a. m. Tuesday a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment and some engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men intrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning—a gallant deed, worthy of our colonial comrades, and which, I am glad to say, was attended by comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight a letter, signed by General Cronje, in which he said that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce.

"In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms.

"By 7 a. m. I received General Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands and also that his wife, his grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town, to insure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start Tuesday afternoon under charge of Major-General Prettyman, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Cape Town.

"The prisoners, who number about 4000, will be formed into commandos under our own officers. They will also leave here Tuesday, reaching the Modder River the following day, when they will be railed to Cape Town in detachments."

In a supplementary dispatch Lord Roberts says that of the Boer prisoners about 1150 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners.

The officers captured, in addition to General Piet Cronje, include the following-named well-known commanders:

Chief Commandant M. J. Wolverans, a member of the Volksraad.

Field Cornet Fruz, a Scandinavian.

Major Albrecht, the famous German artilleryman.

Major Von de Witz, the German officer responsible for most of the engineering works of the Boers since the beginning of the war.

The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 75-centimetre Krupps nine 1-pounders and one Maxim gun.

From the Free Staters one 75-centimetre Krupp and one Maxim gun were captured.

### WHY CRONJE SURRENDERED.

**He Was Overwhelmed by Numbers and Without Ammunition and Food.**

PAARDEBERG, Orange Free State (By Cable).—General Cronje, Commander of the Orange Free State Army, has surrendered unconditionally to the British forces under Lord Roberts.

Cronje sent an officer through the British lines at dawn Tuesday morning with a flag of truce. The officer said he had a message for the British General in command. He was taken to Lord Kitchener, to whom he said General Cronje was willing to surrender, he having found his position untenable, only defeat and capture in prospect if he continued to fight. He wished to avoid a useless shedding of blood and to save his women and children. He requested that they be given a safe conduct.

General Kitchener granted Cronje's request, so far as the women and children were concerned, but insisted that the surrender in all other respects be absolutely unconditional. To this Cronje agreed.

The British commissariat was taxed to its utmost to give immediate relief to the sufferers, but everything possible was done to alleviate the condition of the captives.

### CRONJE'S BRAVE STAND.

**With 4000 Men He Stood Off Nearly 50,000 British Troops.**

General Cronje's force, estimated at 4000 men, was surrounded by from 30,000 to 50,000 British, with upward of 100 guns. The Boers' position was one chosen in haste, and their defenses consisted chiefly of the big trekking wagons with which they surrounded their laager.

The wonder is that General Cronje was able to hold out as long as he did. Although the position was regarded hopeless since General Roberts caught up with him, military men see a method in the madness of Cronje's resistance. By occupying the attention of Roberts's main force, the gallant Cronje gave the Boers time to hurry reinforcements to Bloemfontein and to make strong a second line of defense, either at Bloemfontein or further north in the hills near Winburg.

Cronje left Magersfontein on the night of Thursday, February 15, trekking eastward across the front of Roberts's big army and eluding the cavalry of General French. Roberts soon got wind of the fact that his bird was flying, and the mounted infantry started in pursuit. The infantry, under Kelly-Kenny, followed by forced marches and Cronje was caught up with in the bed of the Modder River in the vicinity of Koodoes Rand Drift. His rear guard put up a brilliant fight while Cronje was making hasty preparations for a stand. On Saturday and Sunday, February 17 and 18, at attempt was made to take Cronje's position by assault, but again the Boers demonstrated their ability to stand off infantry attacks, and the British were treated to a deadly fire, against which they could not advance.

On Monday, February 19, General Roberts arrived. He saw the futility of attempting to storm the Boer position and ordered a cessation of these tactics. Instead, he brought up the artillery around the Boer laager and opened a terrific bombardment, meanwhile employing the infantry in an attack on the Boer reinforcements, who were coming to Cronje's relief.

Until Thursday the bombardment continued unabated, and it was reported that the "Lion of Africa" was ready to surrender. These reports, however, proved premature. Friday the British bombardment had slackened, Roberts evidently thinking it poor policy, even if war, to turn the little Boer camp into shambles.

GENERAL PIETRUS A. CRONJE.
("The Lion of South Africa.")

# LADYSMITH IS RELIEVED.

## eneral Buller's Cavalry Under Lord Dundonald Enters the City.

## SIEGE ABANDONED BY THE BOERS

**General White's Troops Were Living on Mule Meat and Meal When Succor Arrived—Tumultous Demonstrations in Great Britain Over the News From South Africa—Story of the Siege.**

LONDON (By Cable).—Ladysmith has been relieved after a terrible struggle, which lasted four months, at the cost of nearly 7000 men. For 118 days the little town in Natal has been besieged. For three months an army of 40,000 men has been within twenty miles of it. The people in the beleaguered city were facing starvation.

The first news that Ladysmith had been rescued was in a dispatch received by the War Office from General Buller, and it read:

"Lyttleton's Hea dquarters. — General Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite reg iment entered Ladysmith Wednesday night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelth orpe."

The War Office subsequently received the following message from Gener al Buller:

"NELTHORPE.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison were on half a pound of meal per man a day and were supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

### BRITISH REJOICING.

**Public Elation Over the Successes in South Africa.**

LONDON (By Cable).—The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor of London immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Generals White and Buller. When the Queen received the news at Windsor Castle the bells on the Curfew Tower of the castle were rung.

COL. DUNDONALD.

When the news became generally known London literally went mad with joy, and throughout England the scenes witnessed have no parallel in the memories of this generation. The pent up jubilation at the relief of Kimberley and the defeat of Cronje could no longer be controlled, and with this crowning triumph the national trait of self-restraint was thrown to the winds.

All over the United Kingdom the outbursts of enthusiasm were duplicated. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and, in fact, in all the cities, big and little flags flew everywhere, whistles tooted, bells chimed and crowds paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs. Business was given up for the day, the schools were closed, in the harbors all the vessels dressed ship, and at the military and naval depots scenes of the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

But the Boers were not beaten. They cut off railroad communication with Ladysmith and began shelling the English position at Dundee. General Yule, who succeeded General Symons, was forced to abandon the town, leave his wounded and all his stores and make a terrible forced march of three days. The men reached General White's outposts in a frightful condition. A column of 800 Boers sent to cut off Yule's retreat was met by General White's men at Elands Laagte. Only 300 Boers were in action and they were routed.

On October 24 General White made a reconnaissance, resulting in the battle of Rienfontein, when the British lost 12 killed and 104 wounded. A week later the English again tried to crush the Boers and the disaster of Nicholson's Nek resulted, General White losing 61 killed, 211 wounded, and battalions of the Royal Irish Fusilliers, the Gloucestershires and the Tenth Mountain Battery were captured—800 men in all.

The Boers placed heavy guns in position, including the famous "Long Tom," and the long bombardment began.

Sickness laid more of the men low than cannon and rifle. Enteric fever became epidemic. At one time the death-rate was ten a day.

General White had foodstuffs and small-arm ammunition to last for three months under ordinary circumstances. The number of Boers about Ladysmith and between there and the Tugela River had varied from 10,000 to 25,000 men, commanded by General Joubert.

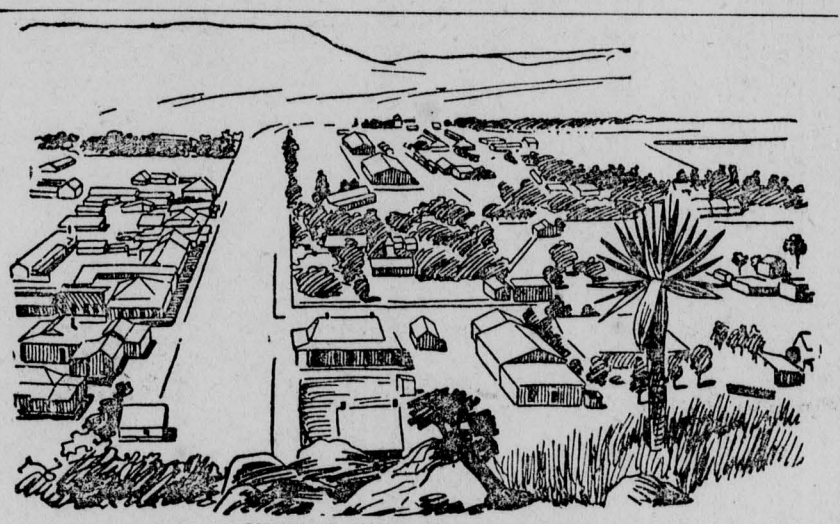
GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.
(Commander of the beleaguered Ladysmith forces.)

After the first bombardment General White asked permission for the civilian population to depart. General Joubert allowed them to establish a camp within four miles. The three days' armistice was devoted to deciding upon the safety camp under Mount Bulwana. The London Times's correspondent thus tells how they set about preparing their defenses:

"Every civilian adult, white and black, capable of wielding pick or shovel had bent his back in honest soil, and the gravel cliffs of the streamlet will remain a lasting testimony to what men can do when moved by a sense of physical danger.

"The majority of delvers were able to secure some mining talent to aid them in their work. Others with longer purses enlisted the services of soldiers, who brought the rudiments of military fortification to bear upon their labors. Others, imbued only with the instinct of self-preservation, burrowed shafts perpendicular to the bank, so that the cliff face bore the appearance of a nesting home of mammoth sand martins.

"But the greatest defense of all was that of the Imperial Light Horse. The majority of these men are Johannesburg miners, and they at once began to undermine their camp with shafts and galleries. Commandeering every colored man that ventured near their camp, they cut ten shafts in the river cliff, and, working day and night for forty-eight hours, constructed an underground gallery capable of holding half the garrison."



GENERAL VIEW OF LADYSMITH.

### STORY OF THE SIEGE.

**The Gallant Defence of Ladysmith by General White and His Men.**

Had it not been for the fact that a great relieving army was within a few miles, it is likely that Ladysmith would have surrendered before relief came.

Of no great strategic importance, it has cost many thousands of lives to rescue those shut up in the town. Public opinion compelled the British Government to make a prodigious effort to save it. Not since the days of the Indian mutiny has an English army been so long beleaguered.

While the conferences engineered by Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner were going on, General Sir George White, V. C., who had been Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, was sent to Natal to take command of the British troops that had been poured steadily into South Africa.

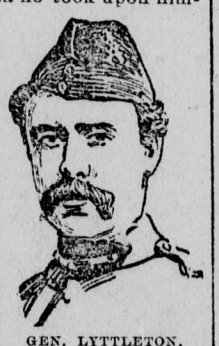
Ladysmith was the military headquarters of the colony. When President Kruger sent his ultimatum to the British Government, General White had small garrisons scattered up the neck of Natal as far as Newcastle. These he was obliged to recall, as well as the troops guarding Laing's Nek, the pass through which the railroad enters Natal.

He left 4000 men under General Symons to guard the large stores of military supplies at Dundee and Glencoe. General White wanted to fall back to the Tugela, but he sacrificed military reasons to political ones.

When the Boers made that swift and unexpected descent on Natal the British were amazed. War was declared on October 12. The Boers engaged the English outpost on October 14.

General Symons made an attack on October 20 at Glencoe and the Boers fell back with a loss that the British estimated at 500 killed and wounded. The British loss was thirty-six killed, 191 wounded and 208 prisoners, a squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars falling into a Boer trap, the first of the war. General Symons was mortally wounded.

When General Sir Redvers Buller was made Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa he took upon himself the task of relieving Ladysmith. He landed in Durban, Natal, in November. He managed to reach the Tugela River by December 15, when his army of 30,000 was defeated at Colenso with tremendous losses.



GEN. LYTTLETON.

By this time eggs were selling in Ladysmith for $2.50 a dozen, fifty potatoes brought $15, and whisky $35 a bottle.

General Buller "sat tight" for nearly a month to recover and to be reinforced. He made a general advance on January 10, and then was fighting nearly every day until January 26. While the British took several positions, it was at tremendous cost, and they were found untenable, notably Spion Kop.

There was a lull in the fighting for a few days, General Buller falling back to the Tugela. On February 18 General Buller resumed operations, Lord Roberts's campaign having drawn away many Boers. Since then General Buller has made pretty steady progress, meeting only one check, when the Inniskilling Fusiliers in attempting to rush Pieter's Hill suffered frightfully, losing fourteen of seventeen officers killed and wounded and 250 men.

Ladysmith was saved in the nick of time. Its garrison was almost at its last gasp.

# SECURES AMERICAN LOAN

## New York Syndicate Lends $25,000,000 to the Russian Government.

**Money Will Be Left in This Country For Purchases of Iron, Steel, Coal and Finished Products.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Ignoring Berlin, London, Paris and the other European banking centres, the Russian Imperial Government has come to New York City for a loan. A syndicate of financial institutions of this city—banks, trust companies and insurance companies—have just arranged the purchase of an issue of $25,000,000 of four per cent. bonds, representing a first mortgage on the Wladikawkas railway system. The principal and interest of these bonds is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and is payable in American gold dollars.

The nature and size of this loan and the disclosure which it makes of this country's present position as a financial power of the world is its most interesting feature. Another is the surprising showing it reveals as to Russia's purchases in the American market of iron, steel, coal and finished machinery. Besides, there is the interesting fact of a gold loan guaranteed by one of the great European Powers selling in the American market at a price which nets the syndicate slightly more than four yer cent.

It may be stated positively that the first $10,000,000 of the bonds have just been delivered in New York City, and that a payment of $5,000,000 has been made on account. From a financial standpoint, probably the most remarkable part of the operation lies in the fact that all of the cash to be paid by the syndicate for the bonds will remain in this country, and that, therefore, there will be no disturbance in the exchange markets.

A special arrangement, made with the Russian Government by a representative of the syndicate who recently returned from St. Petersburg, provides that none of the money for the bonds is to be transferred to Russia, but that all of the amounts are to be deposited in New York City to the credit of the Government and disbursed under direction of the Russian fiscal agent in America, M. de Routkowsky, in payment of the balances which Russia is incurring with American shipbuilders, iron and steel manufacturers and others of that class.

It is not generally known that Russian purchases in this country amount to between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 annually, such well known firms as the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, the Carnegie Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the big Western harvesting machine companies being the principal sellers. In addition to these products Russia is about to conclude the purchase of $1,000,000 worth of bituminous coal in this city.

Authorities believe that this initial purchase of coal and the buying of materials in connection with the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the great development of her agricultural products indicate only the beginning of Russia's purchases in this country.

The New York Herald, commenting on the placing of a Russian loan in the United States, says:

"In comparison with many great loans effected by the leading Powers the sum is not so large as to startle the financial world by any means.

"But the terms under which the loan is made, the non-withdrawal of the amount furnished, the objects for which the money is to be expended, and the fact that the financiering has been quickly accomplished here, and not at some European money centre, make it an affair that has deep significance in many ways.

"The money is to be left here to be expended in purchases of manufactured material for the Trans-Siberian Railway and other works of public importance to Russia. It means that this customer for our great mills and foundries is to be a larger customer than ever; that Russia is at the door as a buyer, and is depositing a large sum because she expects to give larger orders than ever in the future—that not only our commercial market is one in which Russia will be a large operator, on the right side of our ledgers, but that she finds our financiers ready to accommodate her, to their joint profit, as well."

## KILLED DAUGHTER AND SWEETHEART

**Glenn Committed a Double Murder in a Rage and Then Cut His Throat.**

BELLAIRE, Ohio (Special).—James Glenn, a farmer of Littlesburg. W. Va., near here, forbade his seventeen-year-old daughter Ellen to keep company with Albert Marsh, aged twenty-three. The father, on returning home a few nights ago, found his daughter in company with her sweetheart. He ordered the young man to leave.

Angry words ensued, which resulted in Glenn going into another room where he secured a doubled-barrelled shotgun with which he attempted to shoot Marsh. His daughter rushed between them, the shot taking effect in her neck and head, killing her instantly. Marsh received the contents of the other barrel in the abdomen, from which he died one hour afterward. Glen then cut his throat from ear to ear dying in a few minutes.

## FOR THREE CUBAN REGIMENTS.

**May Form Nucleus of Native Army—Withdrawal of American Forces.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—It is understood to be the purpose of the War Department, in carrying out its already announced policy of reducing the forces of American troops in Cuba, to begin within six weeks the reduction of the present force of 9,000 to about 5000, which limit will be reached by the beginning of summer.

The proposition is under consideration to organize three complete Cuban regiments, with Cuban officers, to replace the United States troops in garrisons, and to form the nucleus of the Cuban army which would exist when the island passes from the United States control.

**Burned to Death in a Wreck.**

The Missouri Pacific's local passenger train from St. Louis ran into the rear end of the same road's St. Louis day express a mile east of Independence, Mo. A blinding snowstorm was in progress, the worst known in years. The rear car of the express was a Pullman. It was completely wrecked and soon after its debris caught fire. Two women were burned to death. One was Mrs. J. G. Schmidtapp, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the other has not been identified. Six other passengers and a fireman were slightly burned and scalded.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE.

**Topic For the Week Beginning March 11, "Rejecting Christ." Text, Mark xii, 1-9.**

What a sight it was when in the temple at Jerusalem the leading priests and most venerable religious leaders of the nation stood before the young Galilean carpenter and demanded of Him by what right he had driven out from the temple those who sold beasts for sacrifice on the altar and had turned over the benches of the brokers who exchanged foreign money for Jewish coins to be used in making offerings for the service of the house! They had seen His acts with illy concealed indignation, but dared not openly arrest Him, for fear the common people, who believed in Him, would resist them and raise such a riot as would bring the Roman soldiers upon them to keep the peace.

They were all the more stilled because they saw plainly their own baseness and evil spirit in contrast with His piety and the righteousness which He taught as essential to favor with God.

As leaders of the nation in religious things they were the very first ones who should know whether Jesus was a true man and prophet. If He came in the spirit and power of the promised Messiah, they should be the first to recognize His claims and to lead the people to believe in and follow Him.

The more carefully we read the gospel story the more clear it becomes that the priests and scribes and religious teachers of the time had lost in great degree their care for truth and godliness and were filled with pride, worldly ambition and avarice. They made their religion the convenient means of securing their own ends rather than glorifying God and saving men.

Jesus by His pure life and truthful teaching made their iniquity and hypocrisy so plain that their anger and jealousy were aroused to the utmost. One or the other must go under. There could be no compromise or middle ground. Truth cannot be tolerant of error. Either God owns the vineyard, or man does. God claims His own. He demands righteousness. His claims must be met, or the tenants must deny His demands.

If Jesus is right, the rulers are wrong. To acknowledge His Messiahship is to ruin all their prospects of gain and rulership and to revolutionize everything in the nation. They must silence Him or lose their place, for they will not turn from their evil, however deeply they are convicted.

Blinded by their rage, they vainly hope to hold the possession after they have killed the heir. How hard it has been for men to learn that repudiation does not cancel an obligation and that falsehood can never kill the truth!

Reject the Christ and crucify Him, but He will rise the third day, for He is Lord of Life and cannot be held by death.

Reject the Christ and crucify Him, but He is the last hope of the nation, and when He cries, "It is finished!" the deathknell of Israel's hopes is sounded, and the day goes down in darkness. No power shall save the temple from flame, her priests from slaughter, her worshipers from slavery, famine and torture. This stone is the destined head of the corner, and, however the builders reject it, the day shall come when it shall crown and bind the whole building together.

### Be Alone.

We are too much in company and depend too largely on the inspiration of numbers in our religious life. The spirit which stirs us is not always at such times the spirit of holiness and a sound mind, but often emulation or imitation. God can talk to man in a crowd, but the man can hear God talk more clearly if the noise of the crowd is hushed. The limitation is in us and not in God. We sometimes mistake the opinions of men for the commandments of God.

Jesus was accustomed to seek solitude after the multitudes had been with Him in the daytime. In the quiet night hours, in the mountains above, He talked with God. So we need to seek close personal friendship with Him alone. No crowded convention can give the uplift of soul and strength of purpose to us that quiet hours of communion with God will impart. Companions are of value, but no human companionship should come between us and the Master. No cares and no hurry of business should keep us from quiet talks with Him whose strength is our constant need and whose peace can quiet all anxiety. Have some place and some time each day where no interruption shall break your interview with the Saviour. His friendship, His fellowship, is the most desirable, the most durable. Cultivate acquaintance with yourself and your Leader.

### The Power of Prayer.

Show me a man who has been a power in prayer, and I will show you a man who has given himself up to do and to be what God wants him to do and be. If you would have this power in prayer, you, too, must make this complete surrender to the will of God. You may be praying for some special blessing, but God cannot give it to you until you are wholly His.—Francis E. Clark.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

**Topic For Week Beginning March 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.**

TOPIC.—Rejecting Christ.—Mark xii, 1-9.

THE PARABLE.

The topic, rejecting Christ, is illustrated by Christ's parable of the wicked husbandmen. By this parable a certain man planted a vineyard, let it out to husbandmen and went into a far country, an incident of common occurrence. At proper times he sent his servants to the husbandmen for the fruit of the vineyard. But they shamefully treated them, beating them, wounding them and even killing some. At last he sent his only son, thinking they would reverence him, but instead they said, "This is the heir; come, let us kill him." "And they took him and killed him and cast him out of the vineyard."

THE INTERPRETATION.

The owner of the vineyard is God. The vineyard is the Jewish church, the husbandmen the Jewish nation. The servants sent are the prophets whom God sent at different times to the Jews, whom they persecuted, abused and even killed. The only well beloved Son is the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, whom the Jews rejected and crucified on the cross of Calvary. The judgment pronounced is the judgment that God has and will continue to bring upon the Jewish people for their rejection of Christ.

THE APPLICATION.

The explanation and application of this parable are easily made. There is nothing difficult to understand in the parable, nor is it hard to apply it to ourselves. The Jews were the chosen people of God. He selected them from the other nations of the world and made them His peculiar people. He gave them great opportunities, which brought with them great responsibilities. They did not measure up to their opportunities. They persecuted and even killed God's prophets, and when at last He even sent His Son to them they crucified Him, and God's judgment has rested upon the Jews ever since. Jerusalem was destroyed, and the gospel was sent to the gentiles. The rejected Christ was offered to the whole world. This includes us. Christ is now before us for our acceptance or rejection as He was once before the Jews. What will we do with Him? How the fate of the Jews should warn us against rejecting Christ! If God spared not His own people when they rejected His Son, much less will He spare us, who are not of the chosen family of Israel, but by nature aliens and strangers to the covenants of promise.

To reject Christ is to stand in the light of our own best interests, to destroy all hope of the eternal salvation of our souls. It is to turn our backs upon our best friend and to trample underfoot the cross of Calvary—yea, even the Son of God Himself. Are we prepared to do that? Dare we do it, remembering that we will answer to God for it in the day of judgment?

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Make this meeting evangelistic in character. Give an opportunity to any who may be present, who have not done so, to accept Christ. Make a special effort to get the associate members to accept Christ and to confess Him publicly before the world.

Bible Readings.—Sam. viii, 1-7; Ps. ii, 1-12; cxviii, 22; Isa. liii, 1-3; Math. ii, 1-18; xxvii, 15-26; Mark v, 1-17; Luke iv, 16-31; xviii, 24, 25; Heb. ii, 1-3; x, 28, 29; xii, 25; Rev. xxi, 17.

### Through Suffering to Life.

By going down to death and rising again therefrom Christ overcame death and brought life and immortality to light. Through death He won the victory. The same general principle is taught in what is said that our sufferings work out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Death worketh in us, but life in you, said the apostle. This is true of the pastor, of the Christian worker in every other line. We must undergo suffering if we would enter into the highest life. We must come into the sufferings of others if we would help them and lift them out of their depression. The vital principle must cast off its hard surroundings if it would grow.—United Presbyterian.

### Spiritual Hypochondria.

Some think they are too well to go to a doctor, though dying of a stealthy disease. Others have a sort of spiritual hypochondria, imagining they have everything ailing them, while a visit to the doctor reassures them that they are well. All should welcome God's revelation of self, for they can but reassure the holy and will clearly indicate the weak spot of the sickly.—Christian Standard.

### Fear.

The uncertain creates alarm and often leads to the use of unwise methods for relief. Such fears confuse the mind, unnerve the arm, weaken the will and darken the understanding.

Our fears magnify our enemies and minify our friends, producing forbodings that foretell disaster, for these, indulged in, defeat our wisest and best laid plans.

In our distress our tears blind us to all that would prove helpful in these moments of unrest, our sorrows are multiplied, our griefs augmented, and disappointment is our doom.—Philadelphia Methodist.

### The Rush of Modern Times.

The dire effect of the present driving rate at which life is forced along is beginning to show itself in two important directions. First, while the average of life is longer because of the improved condition of child life, the life of men and women, but especially men, is growing shorter. The pressure to go fast is making men old before their time and is laying many of them in the grave. Good John Woolman, the American Quaker of last century, used to say that God never meant men to toil and moil as they generally do for a living, and, somehow, we shall have to be brought to the conclusion "that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." This rush all day long is lot life. Second, with this rapidity of pace we are told that originality is becoming rarer every year and "a casual type of mind" is being developed. The pleasures of the mind are being sacrificed notwithstanding the diffusion of a certain type of education. We are starving ourselves in order to live. The quieter and more meditative way suggested by Scripture profits both soul and body.—Christian.

### Time's Harvest.

How the hungry grave is longing
To despoil the fairest charms,
All relentless in its wronging,
With the clasp of cruel arms.

While we mourn the sad intruding,
As our flowers death's hand shall reap,
Blessed thought, the grave eluding,
Only dust it has to keep!

When the stricken heart is sighing
Requiems o'er the loved and fair,
Planting flowers where they are lying,
While they seem to hover there,

'Tis a holy mystic meeting,
With a thrill of pensive bliss,
To return the zephyr's greeting
As responsive to their kiss!

Oh, how dear is their entombing,
Consecrated spot of earth,
Where the cypress, ever blooming,
Tells of an immortal birth!

In the heart an echo lingers,
Whispered in the mourner's ear,
As the touch of angel fingers
Wakes their harps the soul to cheer.

Oh, not lost! They live in spirit,
"White robed" angels in the skies,
Where they glory now inherit,
All too bright for mortal eyes.

When we watch the stars of even,
Sister spirits of the night,
We will think of them in heaven
Making earth for us more bright.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Correct Speech.

This is more than having it in proper grammatical form. It is using words so that they convey accurate ideas and truthful impressions. It is of great value to be able to see things rightly and then to report them correctly.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### With God.

To talk with God—no breath is lost;
Talk on, talk on!
To walk with God—no strength is lost;
Walk on, walk on!
To wait on God—no time is lost;
Wait on, wait on!

To grind the ax—no work is lost;
Grind on, grind on!
The work is quicker, better done,
Not needing half the strength laid on;
Grind on, grind on!

Martha stood, but Mary sat;
Martha murmured much at that!
Martha cared, but Mary heard,
Listening to the Master's word,
And the Lord her choice preferred;
Sit on, hear on!
Work without God is labor lost;
Work on, work on!
Full soon you'll learn it to your cost;
Toil on, toil on!

Little is much when God is in it;
Man's busiest day's not worth God's minute.
Much is little everywhere
If God the labor do not share;
So work with God, and nothing's lost;
Who works with Him does best and most!
Work on, work on!

—Selected.


—Mrs. Harriet Evans, Hinsdale, Ill., writes "I never fail to relieve my children from croup at once by using One Minute Cough Cure. I would not feel safe without it." Quickly cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.


### Breathe on Me.

Breathe on me, breath of God,
Fill me with life anew,
That I may love what Thou dost love
And do what Thou wouldst do.

Breathe on me, breath of God,
Until my heart is pure,
Until with Thee I will one will
To do or to endure.

Breathe on me, breath of God,
Till I am wholly Thine,
Till all this earthly part of me
Glows with Thy fire divine.

Breathe on me, breath of God,
So shall I never die,
But live with Thee the perfect life
Of Thine eternity.

—Edwin Hatch.


—Lewis Ackerman, Goshen, Ind., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers always bring certain relief, cure my headache and never gripe." They gently cleanse and invigorate the bowels and liver. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

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